THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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PAYNE'S POSITION.

HEDGED IN BY THE MADDENED REDS.

Scattering Rumors from Various Points in Relation to the Situation—Movements of the Troops—A Dead Body Found—The Relief Column Expected.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The following has been received at the Indian bureau from Agent Stanley, of Los Pinos, Colorado: "A runner just in from the White river agency reports that the agent and employees are killed. There has been a fight with the troops in which the officers in command were killed. The troops are surrounded away from any water supply, and their trains have been captured. Chief Ouray, head of the nation, sends the following order to his people by a runner: "You are here by requested and commanded to cease hostilities against the whites—injuring no innocent persons or any others further than to protect your own lives and property from unlawful and unauthorized combinations of horse thieves and desperadoes, as anything further will ultimately end in disaster to all parties."

A dispatch received here from Laramie City says it is believed that the Utes obtain their supply of arms and ammunition from the Mormons, who will furnish all they want. Arrivals from Salt Lake report the belief there that the Mormons had something to do with the outbreak. They are delighted at having the military force centered in the Ute territory. The Utes have been reinforced by the Arapahoes and Motah Utes.

Company A, of the Nineteenth infantry, Lieutenant Spencer commanding, left Dodge City, Kansas, Saturday for Fort Lyon, Colorado, there to await orders. Four companies of the same regiment are held at Dodge ready to leave at a moment's notice. Company G, of the Nineteenth infantry, mounted, Captain Bradford commanding, have left Fort Dodge to proceed to Otero, New Mexico. These movements are to frustrate the hostile demonstrations of the southern Utes and the other hostile bands in Colorado and New Mexico.

Prospectors in the North park from Cheyenne are returning. They report the Utes in war paint, having been seen in such close proximity to the mines that many miners are leaving for the settlements, others banding together for protection, and the ranchmen in and near the park are leaving; all report having seen Indians or Indian signs.

DENVER, COL., October 6.—The following has been received by Governor Pitkin from D. F. Day: "Ouray, Col., October 4.—A dispatch received states that the military is organized, and everything is in readiness for the worst. If the news from the agency is unfavorable, we will have the women and children in the park removed to town. We feel amply able to hold our own."

Governor Pitkin also received a dispatch from Salt Lake City asking for arms and saying that the Indian chief at Ouray had notified the whites to protect themselves—that he is powerless and can afford no protection. Captain Richards has gone to Indian creek to carry ammunition destined for the Indian agency. Ouray is supposed to be friendly. Governor Pitkin has sent arms and ammunition south in charge of Gen. Daniel Sharp, who will have charge in that section. Pitkin telegraphed to Pope three times yesterday for arms and ammunition, and also asked him to order troops from Texas and the Indian territory that were on their way to Pagosa springs to proceed to Lake City.

RAWLINS, October 6.—A painful silence still continues. Not a word has been heard from the front. Six companies of the Seventh infantry, under Colonel Gilbert, and company B of the Third cavalry, under Captain Hunter, left Fort Steele for here yesterday. General Crook will probably reach here Monday evening. The mail from the south is now due, and important news is confidently looked for.

No tidings from Milk creek had been received up to Sunday night. There arrived to-day companies A, B, and H of the Third cavalry. The first named from Fort Laramie and the two latter from Fort Robinson. Yesterday company B of the Third cavalry arrived from Fort Fetterman. The force now here comprises six companies of the Seventh infantry, numbering 240 men, and four companies of cavalry mentioned above, numbering 160 men. Three companies of the Third cavalry, three companies of the Fifth cavalry and two companies of the Fourth infantry, start from Fort McKinny, Wy., for this point to-morrow. General Crook is expected soon, and until he comes nothing is certain as to the movement of troops from Rawlins to the front.

A reliable ranchman, living on Muddy creek, has just come in from Price's command at Fortification creek, 75 miles this side of Payne's corral, and reports having seen no Indians. A company of colored troops of the Ninth cavalry, Captain Dodge commanding, which has been camped at Steamboat springs, and in regard to whose safety there has been much anxiety, have joined Price at Fortification creek. The force now there is ready to march at a moment's notice.

Aaron Bergey, a mail carrier, arrived this morning from Dixon, having left there yesterday morning. He reports seeing the body of George Gordon, a well-known freighter, who was hauling Indian goods from Rawlins to White River agency, and the body of one of his teamsters, at a point between the scene of Thornburg's fight and the agency. Bergey says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Payne's position Wednesday.

No Indians have been seen in the vicinity of the Snake river settlement. There are 5 or 6 people at Dixon, and the carrier says they had no serious apprehensions of being troubled. Peck, a Bear river trader, was on his way to Dixon when the carrier left. Bergey thought Merritt's command camped Saturday night at Fortification creek, and would reach Payne's corral Sunday night. Nothing yet has been heard from Merritt's command. They are expecting a courier momentarily. Information from private sources states that Price's command was seen three days since, up to which time he had seen no Indsans. Captain Dodge's wagon trains, escorted by a colored detachment, have reached Price's command.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Deaths and the New Cases of the Last Two Days.

MEMPHIS, October 6.—Six new cases—five white and one colored—to-day. Among the number are L. S. Lindgren, J. M. Higgins, Thomas Green, Ed Valkman and Mrs. R. H. Whitmore. Four deaths have occurred since last night—James Lagratta, Annie Johns, Mrs. W. G. Nichols and Henry Holman, the last colored. Mrs. Nicholson and Annie Johns died beyond the corporation line. George Dashiel, who had a severe attack of fever last year, is reported in a critical condition. J. M. Higgins died to-night at 7 o'clock.

MEMPHIS, TENN, October 6, 10 A. M.—Two new cases were reported this morning, Annie Weyman and Wm. Harris. The last named is colored. Hon. John Johnson, superintendent of quarantine, left for Nashville to attend the state board of health meeting, which convenes to-morrow. The weather is damp and cloudy.

The police board at their meeting to-night appointed the remainder of the Tammany inspectors of election, and completed a full list for all the districts. Poll clerks were also appointed and new appointments made where resignations were tendered.

Hon. Wm. Plunkett will probably be offered the second place with David N. Skillings as the nominee for treasurer and possibly General M. J. Donahoe secretary of state. The resolutions will strongly advocate hard money. There was some disaffection among the younger members of the committee who thought that the nominations should be thrown into the convention. About seventy of these members left the room and reorganized elsewhere, but their deliberations were without result.

Seventeen new cases in all, seven whites and nine colored, reported to-day. Among those reported were Mrs. Ann Werne and Willie Werne. Three additional deaths: Robert Renshed, at Wilson's station; John Joyce and John Brown, the last named colored. Donations to the Howard aggregated $424. The weather continues threatening.

Jim Humphreys, colored, was struck with fever at Buntyn station, where six people are prostrated with the disease which seems to be spreading there. Mrs. Thomas Cubbins is dying. Frank Baum has been arrested for violating the quarantine laws by bringing seed cotton into the city. His trial is set for 2 p.m. to-morrow. Rain is falling. Ed Valmar is not expected to survive.

HAVANA, October 6.—Nineteen deaths from yellow fever occurred in this city last week, being a decrease of ten from the week previous.

A Severe Norther.

NEW YORK, October 6.—A severe norther which set in September 8th on the coast of Tobasco, Mexico, continued six days, during which twelve foreign vessels were lost. Two sailors were drowned—all others saved.

SHOT AND SHELL.

INDULGED IN BY SPANISH REPUBLICS

The Bombardment of Antofagasta—Chasing an English Ship—A Vigorous Campaign Promised—Peruvian Financiers—A Lively Brigandage Carried On.

PANAMA, September 5.—The last mail from the south Pacific brought the Peruvian official report and the reports of the Antofagasta newspapers as to the bombardment of that city. Rear Admiral Grave stated he had no intention of opening fire on the town, but entered the harbor in order to see if anything could be done to cut out the Abtoo and Magallane, which were anchored there, without injuring neutral vessels, of which there was over a dozen in the port, and also to cut the cable communicating with Santiago, if that were possible. He was surprised, when about 2,000 metres from the landing, by a three hundred pound shell, which passed through the funnel, breaking the hoisting chain and the port coaming of the boiler hatch and striking the deck where it exploded. The crew of the monitor were at once beat to quarters and action began. The batteries on the shore were three in number, north and south redoubts, with one hundred and fifty pound Krupp guns, and the center containing only one three hundred pounder. The latter fired but one shot, when, as it was badly placed, it was dismounted by a recoil and took no further part in the fight. Other batteries and two ships fired about 120 shots, none of which did any special damage other than cutting the rigging and upper works of the Huascar, which are only temporary affairs. The Huascar fired twenty-six shots from her three hundred pounders, and two from her forty pounders on deck. The two Chilian ships were careful not to expose themselves, one, the Abdoo, whose machinery was being repaired, backing on a line from her safe position behind a couple of English vessels, firing her broadside, and then hauling ahead again out of range of the enemy's guns. This movement, which was several times repeated, was not always so rapidly executed as to avoid danger. One of the Huascar's shells struck her 'midships, killing five of her crew and wounding several others, including Captain Sanchez and the executive officer. The Magallane, it is understood adopted the same tactics, and as her movements were more lively than those of the Abtoo she escaped with but trifling injury. Grave claims that he silenced the batteries on the shore and the fire of the ships, but this the Autafagasta papers deny; alleging that towards the conclusion of the fight the Huascar had retired to such a distance, over 11,000 metres from shore, that their 150 pounders were of no service and they suspended firing, although the Peruvian ship still continued firing at this range. There are no losses of life or special damage reported on shore. Admiral Grave reports a lieutenant killed and a man wounded by a shell which first struck his vessel.

The Peruvian corvette Union has been reported at Montevideo, whither she has gone in search of an English vessel, Genoese, which sailed from Antwerp for Valparaiso July 20th with a large cargo of arms for Chili. On receipt of this intelligence at Santiago the corvette O'Higgins, which has lately been supplied with new boilers and received other repairs, and the Amazon, as a heavily armed transport were ordered to the straits and Montevideo to look for the Genoese andendeavor to capture the Union. The O'Higgins carried heavier metal than the Peruvian corvetta, while the Amazon was also well armed. The contest will be unequal should the Chilian ships remain together, orders to which effect have been issued them. The people in Valparaiso are confident of the capture of the Union, though she is fast enough to run away if not caught in a tight place in the straits.

Admiral Rebelldo has been restored to the command of the Chilian fleet, with unlimited power. He is a man of dash and action, and has hitherto been restrained by the ministry at Santiago from movements which would have wrought serious damage to Peru. We are promised a lively campaign, in which the floating dock at Callao, the capture of Huascar and the destruction of the Peruvian dept, whose vessels, one after another, Rebelldo declares he will sink or capture, are some of the exploits he promises for himself. The Almirante Cochran is being overhauled in dock and when she comes out will have a speed equal to the Huascar. The Blanco Encalada will be docked as soon as the Cochran can take her place on the coast.

Peruvian finances are in a deplorable condition. The finance minister resigned and his successor is appalled at the situation. The Church property will almost certainly be put under contribution, if not confiscated to the use of the state. Exchange has improved slightly, owing to the abundance of first-class paper, and is now quoted at 19⅛d for good 90 day bills.

A dispatch from Ocana, on the river Magdalena, reports the rising of communists at Bucamaraga, in the state of Santander. On the 9th inst., Alcade Pedro Collazas headed a crowd of ruffians in an attack on several wealthy establishments of the city, among others the only bank in the place, and completely sacked them, killing and wounding persons who endeavored to defend them, and also burning the buildings. They then retired to two cuartels, carrying with them their plunder and there entrenched themselves, bidding defiance to the authorities of the state. The city remained in a state of alarm and terror for four days. Many families fled to the woods, and others barricaded their doors and kept guard night and day. General Wilches, president of the state, hastened from the capital, Socorro, which is more than sixty miles from Bucamaraga, with a small but well disciplined force, with which he attacked the robbers in their entrenched position and completely routed them. He killed several leaders and took many prisoners, the principal, Collazas, escaping. Order has again been restored. The names of the killed are Christian Goelkee, Herman Hederich and Obutio Esteves. The wounded are Mathias Muller, Fritzch Schroder, the German consul, and others. The dead bodies were left unburied for several days, as no one would venture in the streets, and the murderers refused sepulture to their victims. They were among the most respectable merchants of the place, and were sacrificed not on account of political or personal motives, but because they defended their property.

On the 30th of August a disturbance took place in the town of Abuachapan, Salvador, which for its object appears to have been an act of personal vengeance rather than a serious political movement. General Lopez, who has figured in various positions in the republic, had excited the hostility of various employes and ex-employes of the government, who concocted a scheme for his assassination, which, unfortunately, through the agency of an officer in the cuartel, was carried to a successful termination. Among those implicated in the movement are Don Manuel Meno and two officers named Cea, who were the actual assassins, and Don Fario Moran, the latter appearing to be the leading spirit in the tragedy. The commandant of the curtel was paraded under arrest by the conspirators and carried to Guatamala, when they fled. They also helped themselves to all public funds available, took possession of the telegraph offices at Abuachapan and at Iquitizaya, and cleared across the border. In this they were assisted by the governor of the district and the administrator of hacienda of the department, who abandoned their posts and responsibility. As soon as the facts were known to the government, forces were sent from Santanoma and Sonsate, and possession was taken of the cuartels and public offices without opposition, and quiet and order were at once re-established. From all parts of the republic offers of help were made to the government, should it appear that any organized attempt would be made to overthrow the lawful authorities. This, however, was not attempted, the criminals confining themselves to the acts of assassination and robbery referred to. On reaching the soil of Guatemala the fugitives were captured by General Pimentel, who had received orders from President Barrieres to that effect, whose energetic action prevented any union of the party with their supporters in Guatemala. President Balvidar, however, did not wish to proceed against the criminals with all the severity which the exigency demanded, and issued a general amnesty to all who, for political motives, had taken part in the affair, reserving for the judicial tribunals of the country the trial and punishment of all other offenders against the law. The Mexican government has warned Governor Burries, of Guatemala, of an attempt of Roman Uriarte, late Guatemalaian minister to Mexico, to raise an insurrection on the frontier, and ordered Uriarte away from the border.

A NEW DASH FOR FAME.

The Pedestrian Gentlemen Claiming Attention.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The six days walk for the O'Leary belt bids fair to cause as much excitement as the recent contest for the Astley belt. Some three thousand people gathered in Madison square garden last night to see the send-off. Twenty-five contestants started, including Blower Brown. The others are comparatively unknown. One hundred and seven men paid the $10 premium fee, and fifty-three made good the remaining $90. From these fifty-three, twenty-five contestants and five substitutes were selected, in accordance with the rules of the belt. The fortunate ones are: Joseph Allen, Renfrew, Mass.; John Henry Behrman, Jersey City; Charles Boyle, Montreal; E. Bram, Asbury Park, N. J.; T. Bridoy, Greenpoint, L. I.; John Albert Brondgeest, Toronto; Henry Brown, Fulham, England; Michael M. Costello, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson; Richard Cromwell, San Francisco; Peter Crossland, Sheffield, England; Benjamin Curran, New York city; Edward Davis, Ireland; J. P. Dushane, Newcastle, Pa.; John J. Dickson, Philadelphia; Walter Eckersall; Chicago; Frank L. Edwards, New York city; Alfred Elson, West Meriden; Christian Faber, Newark; Patrick Fitzgerald, New York city; Chas. Fox, Austin, Ill.; Henry Howard, Glen Cove, L. I.; Martin Kennerer, Lock Haven, Pa.; James Mahoney, New York city; James McLeavy, Bonhil, Scotland; John Perkins, Brooklyn; Albert Pierce, New York city; Samuel P. Russell, Chicago; Timothy Spellacy, Millerstown, Pa.; William Tait, New York city; Cyrentus Walker, Buffalo. In a jeweler's shop the O'Leary prize belt is now on view. It is far superior in artistic execution and elegance of design to the Sir John Astley belt. It is composed of fifteen chains, each thirty-six inches in length and three and a half inches wide, upon which is placed six medallions. The center shield is eight inches long and six inches wide and over it is the name "O'Leary" in diamonds; underneath is the inscription, "Championship of America. Six-days-go-as-you-please;" below this, on an oval shield in blue enamel, are the national colors of England, France, Ireland and America. In the center of the shield is a gold figure representing O'Leary walking on a tan-bark track. The shield is also surrounded with eight solitaire diamonds, in stars, and on the lower part is the shield in an American eagle, on branches of laurel leaves, and the words "Strength and Endurance." The two shields on either side of the center shield have pedestrian gold figures, one of which is representative of Rowell's "jog trot," and the other of a runner. All the shields are bordered with Scotch thistles, American ferns, oak, ivy and acorns. The material is sterling frosted silver. The belt is valued at about $800. It weighs nine pounds, and has about one hundred pennyweights of gold in its manufacture.

By the terms of the contest the first man is to have the belt and $5,000 in money; the second, $2,000; the third, $1,000, and the fourth, $500—and even these prizes require the making of 450 miles to secure them. There are no $20,000 and $25,000 purses to work for, such as Rowell has twice secured, once by making 500 miles and once by making 590. Still, $5,000 is not a prize to be sneezed at, as the reward of a week's walking, even with the cost and the labor of the training thrown in.

At noon Curran had made the highest score in the walking match—58 miles, 5 laps. Blower Brown had made but 32 miles, 4 laps.

Six thousand persons were in the garden to-night. Blower Brown's friends have lost large amounts of money on him. Even his most sanguine friends and admirers concede that his chances for a place are very dubious. He is suffering from cramps in the stomach, and all remedies fail to relieve him. He has been on the track but little to-day, and has accomplished only 34 miles. Considerable applause was shown when several of the contestants turned the hundredth mile.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

The Proposed Normal School.

Yesterday the bill to improve the facilities of the State university by the establishment of a normal school thereof, failed of passage by only 9 votes. Seventy-nine votes were cast for it and only 46 against it. Had there been a full house the bill would have undoubtedly passed. There will be an effort to reconsider this morning and we are glad to note that it has good prospects of success. The bill is really one of the most important measures proposed at this session. It contemplates the removal to Georgia of the superb normal school supported by the Peabody fund, and now situated at Nashville. Only $6,000 a year is asked of the state; the trustees of the fund will also contribute that sum, and the institution comes to us with a round million endowment. In a few years the trustees will build the permanent normal school, and we can secure this magnificent establishment for a mere pittance. The object of the school is to train teachers as they will have to be trained before they are worthy of teaching in these advanced days. Every pupil is allowed $200 a year out of the Peabody fund for expenses. Tuition is free. Every facility is afforded for the best and most liberal culture.

The late General Dick Taylor, a trustee of the Peabody fund, expressed a desire that this school should be located in Georgia. The legislature of Tennessee has failed to make the necessary appropriation and it is now offered to us at a cost to which it would seem that no sound policy can be opposed. It is hoped by many that the house will to-day reconsider and pass the bill. The following was the vote on the bill yesterday:

Yeas—Adams, Anderson of Morgan, Awtry, Barksdale, Bennett, Berry, Bleckley, Branch, Brantley, Butler, Buttz, Carr, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Cock, Cunningham, Daniel, Davis of Houston, Dufose, Duvall, Elder, Fitzgerald, Fort, Gammage, Garrard, Grant, Greene of Baldwin, Greene of Jefferson, Hall, Hammond, Hamilton, Hanks, Harrell, Harp, Harrison, Henderson, Hill, Hudson, Hulsey, Humber, Irvine, Ivey, Janes, Johnson of Clay, Kinsey, Lamb, Lang, Livingston, McDonald, McGouirck, Nyman, Norther, Oliver, Paine, Patterson, Peacock, Polhill, Pope, Riden, Roach, Rogers, Roney, Russell, Shannon, Strickland of Bryan, Strother, Thomas, Turner of Coweta, Walters, Walton, Wechnut, Welch, Westbrook, Williams, C. W., Wright, Yancey—total ayes 79.

Nays—Barron, Bell, Born, Brittle, Burch of Laurens, Burch of Towns, Cannon, Cox of Harris, Davison, DeLoach, Duggar, Dupree, Fletcher, Ford, Fuller, Gray, Glover, Hogan, Jordan of Crawford, Kendrick, Kirby, Laffman, Maund, McAfee, McRae, Miller of Houston, Paull, Pendleton of Carroll, Phillips of Cobb, Phillips of Coffey, Phinizy, Poppell, Prescott, Rankin, Roberts, Sharman, Sikes, Simms, Smith of Butts, Smith of Walton, Strickland of Clinch, Talaferro, Tate, Wilcox, Wilson—total nays 46.

The Nashville Turf.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—The first day of the National blood horse association races. Attendance fairly good; weather hot and sultry; track heavy and dusty.

The first race, mile dash, was easily won by Victim by two lengths, Sallie Polk second, Montreal third, Clayton and Glendower distanced. Time, 1:44½.

The second race, three-quarter mile dash, the starters were Talisman, Mamie R., Delusion, Fonso, Ventritoquist, Brooklyn, Lavacca, Beeswing, Mary Anderson and Planeraid. Fonso won easily, Beeswing second, Talisman third. Time omitted.

The third race, mile heat, was won by Richards, War Dance filly taking the second and third heats. One Dime won the first heat, Pat Mallory's filly was second in the first and second heats. Time, 1:44½, 1:46. 1:46. One Dime was the favorite four to one against the field.

The Gold Circulation.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Under the provisions of a circular of the secretary of the treasury of September 19th, touching the shipment of gold coin to parties desiring it, there has been sent out from the mint gold to the amount of $71,000. In addition to this, the sub-treasuries are all supplied with gold, and are paying it out freely on current obligations and treasury checks for called bonds redeemed. They are being paid by the assistant treasurer in New York in gold through the clearing house.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A PREACHER'S SHARP APPEAL.

How the Rev. George Long Turns the Other Cheek—Crowley's Mysterious Disappearance—Up in a Balloon and Down in the Grave—Tae Tramps.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—This afternoon Professor Colgrove and C. H. Williams, of Woodward gardens, attempted to make a balloon ascension. The wind was blowing almost a gale. The balloon seemed to be insufficiently inflated, and rose heavily above the buildings. Soon afterwards it dropped, and went scudding along at a low elevation, tearing away the telegraph wires, and then the bag collapsed and fell. Williams was fearfully crushed about the face and head, and died instantly. Colgrove has since died.

LEWISTON, October 6.—Thirteen tramps, armed with rocks and other missiles, boarded the train from Cumberland, on the Maine Central road to-day and defied the conductor to oust them. After running some distance the train halted on an iron bridge, where help was called for when the ruffians left the cars. Several arrests were made.

NEW HAVEN, October 6.—Mrs. Martha Baldwin poisoned her imbecile and widowed sister, Mrs. Dickerman, and then poisoned herself. Both will probably die. Mrs. Baldwin was paid for ten years by her sister for her care and as her sister was to be removed to the hospital Mrs. Baldwin dreaded the loss of the weekly stipend from the conservato,r and probably was laboring under the influence of liquor when the rash act was committed.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Edward Crowley, a wealthy merchant of Bermuda, who started for Trenton a week ago with $30,000 in his possession to purchase a large quantity of crockery for the West Indies, has not since been heard from. Murder is suspected.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., October 6.—The Rev. George Long met Frank Goddy on the road and an altercation resulted about the right-of-way, when Long drew a knife and inflicted wounds from which Goddy died. Long is a Baptist preacher and is now under arrest.

NORWICH, CONN., October 5.—The excitement is intense over the arrest of William B. Riddle for the alleged poisoning of his wife and rumors of various kinds have been flying all day. Riddle was kept in the judge's room of the city court last night where he now remains under the surveillance of two officers. Early this morning he engaged Colonel Waite Gardner Greene, as counsel, and has been closeted with them for several hours to-day. It was reported that the officials had opened the grave of Mrs. Riddle several weeks ago and found no body therein, and another rumor said her body never was buried there, but that another was substituted. Investigation fails to verify this report. Messrs. Waite and Greene are the same counsel who defended Mrs. Kate M. Cobb. Part of the time Mr. Ripley, the prosecuting officer, was closeted with them, and at the close of the interview appeared in court, which was crowded with men and boys, and announced that the case would not be proceeded with till Monday when an adjournment would be asked for until such time as he would be prepared to proceed with the preliminary hearing. Mr. Ripley said Riddle was not arrested wholly on the complaint of Williams, but that the state had strong evidence. He said the grave of Mrs. Riddle would not be opened until the arrival of a medical expert, who would be procured at the earliest possible moment, and would superintend the disinterment.

A leading physician here says that if Mrs. Riddle was poisoned with antimony a part of it must still remain in the body. Mr. Waite, Riddle's counsel, said that if an analysis of Mrs. Riddle's body were to be made he should object to the employment of Professor Dorsius, the expert in the Cobb case. Early this forenoon Riddle's son, who knew nothing of his father's arrest till after eating his breakfast, had an interview with his parent, when the former broke down completely. This afternoon he had another interview, when he was accompanied by Mrs. Foster, a sister of Mrs. Riddle.

The cemetery lot of the Riddle family is enclosed by a neat and tasty iron fence, and is supplied with vases, which are kept constantly filled with flowers. A highly polished monument marks the grave of Mrs. Riddle, and in a solid stone covered by glass is a photograph of Riddle, his wife and son. Mrs. Riddle was a woman of irreproachable character, and as a neighbor and friend she was highly esteemed. Pending the result of the trial young Riddle remains in the city.

The report that Riddle is a member of the Central Baptist church is untrue.

Williams, the engineer who made the complaint, is a large, burly negro, keen and intelligent, but said to be the perfection of ugliness. He remarked to Riddle before making the complaint that he would get square with him. Riddle had lately removed his machinery to Fifty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, New York, whither he started yesterday to begin business anew. It is stated that a party in town has the bottle of wine which Riddle threw away when his wife was taken suddenly ill at the Edgecomb house, Eastern Point. Williams's reason for making the complaint is "spite." Most of the people here are of the opinion that there is no positive proof against Riddle, but the officials are reticent regarding the evidence in their possession, and only say they have a good case.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Frederick Lowenhagen, barkeeper of Wilson's hotel, Coney Island, this morning shot Charles Wilson, a cripple, killing him instantly. The parties were out hunting and Lowenhagen claims that the shooting was accidental. He gave himself up to the authorities.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., October 6.—Patrick Martin, of the Edgmore iron works, at Wilmington, Delaware, who was superintending the construction of an iron bridge here on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, to-day fell from the bridge receiving injuries, from which he will probably die.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—An explosion to-day, in the law office of Robert Parish, by which a lad, named William McDowell, was severely injured, proves to be the work of a trap contrived in Parish's desk, with parlor matches, sand paper and two horse-pistols. The boy had several of his fingers torn off, and it was found necessary to amputate his hand, causing a shock to the nervous system, from which he probably will die. It is presumed that McDowell climbed on the desk to open the window-shutters and the pressure caused the explosion. The powder and matches were so arranged in the drawer that any unusual jolting of the desk would cause an explosion, and it is supposed that Parish had taken this plan of protection against robbery. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

NEW HAVEN, October 6.—Mrs. Dickerson and Mrs. Baldwin, sisters, have both died from poison administered by the latter, first to her sister and afterward to herself.

NEWARK, October 6.—The trial of Josiah A. Blair for the murder of his coachman, John Armstrong, was begun here to-day.

An Invitation to the Legislature.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 6.—The success of the Savannah centennial is assured. Large delegations from all sections are now arriving; twenty thousand others are expected. The military display will be the largest ever witnessed in the south. The city is thoroughly alive to the occasion. The governor of South Carolina and Florida, with large numbers of their soldiery, have accepted the invitation to be present, to be with the governor of the empire state and gallant Gordon. Cannot our legislature do the graceful act to adjourn and attend in a body? We regard it their duty to do so, thereby giving the governor and other state officials an opportunity to do likewise.

The Minstrels Last Night.

Haverly's genuine colored minstrels performed at DeGive's opera house last night to the largest audience of the season, and perhaps the largest ever gathered within its walls. The performance was very fine throughout. The singing, both comic and sentimental, was capital. The dancing, both graceful and grotesque, first-class, the specialties funny and entertaining to the last degree. The whole evening was simply brightened with the broadest fun, and we strongly suspect that the attack of sore sides sustained by the audience will be intensified at the performance to-night, for those who go once will want to go again.

THE GATE CITY GUARDS.

Their Departure for the North Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock the Gate City Guards left Atlanta on their northern tour over the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line in a handsome coach, elegantly fitted up and equipped by the road for the especial use of the company while abroad. On either side of the car, in a circle, appeared in gilt letters, "Gate City Guards."

About two o'clock this company, numbering forty men rank and file, met at the armory and shortly before three o'clock the body was marched to the union passenger depot where their car was found awaiting them. The men wore fatigue suits which were new and presented a fine appearance. The material for these suits was purchased from John Ryan, the merchant prince of Atlanta. The depot was crowded with a thousand friends of the company when it arrived, and the crowd remained there until the departure of the train, which was pulled out from beneath the shed amid loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The magnificent band of the Thirteenth United States infantry was on hand and favored the crowd with some fine music. As the whistle of the engine announced the leaving of the train the band struck up "Dixie" which was received with great applause. The Gate City Guards will no doubt enjoy a continuous chain of pleasure while at the north, and the many friends of the company will await with anxiety newspaper accounts of the numerous festivities extended them while on their tour, which will probably last two weeks.

A ROPE WITH A COW ATTACHED,

And Julius DeReaf is Called Upon to Explain It.

Yesterday morning Officer White, of the police force, arrested Julius DeReaf, colored, upon the charge of cow-stealing. DeReaf, it seems, has been living with his step-father, A. J. Delbridge, the well-known shoemaker of this city; and while Delbridge was at church Sunday night DeReaf stole his cow and drove it to a butcher-pen in this city, where he offered to sell it to the proprietor. In some way the trade was postponed until yesterday morning at an early hour, when DeReaf sold the cow to the butcher for $8. The butcher thinking that something was wrong about the sale, reported the facts in the case to Policeman White, who soon after taking the case in hand discovered that the animal, which is a very fine one, belonged to A. J. Delbridge.

DeReaf was arrested and lodged in jail. He admits that he stole the cow, and says that he did so for a purpose of his own and that it was nobody's business. He is a sullen, impudent darkey, and we learn is an expert in the business of cow stealing, having committed the crime several times before.

This morning Officer White will carry DeReaf before Justice Tanner and have the negro committed to jail. Delbridge says that he has had the cow only a short time, having recently purchased her for $35. He may consider himself quite fortunate in again being in possession of his fine animal, and the good citizens of Atlanta will be glad to learn that the police have rid the city of another notorious thief.

THE HEALTH INSTITUTE.

The Success of the Atlanta Health Institute.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the health institute to be found in another column, and in giving it our heartiest endorsement. Dr. Robertson has had the most refined and intelligent people in Georgia and the adjoining states under his care, and he has never failed to give more satisfaction. His system is one of the best in vogue anywhere, and is approved by the most thorough investigation. We heartily recommend the institute to our readers, and advise all who are suffering from any derangement of the system to give the institute a call. Dr. Robertson and his assistants are thoroughly reliable.

The Mobile Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 6.—At a meeting of the holders of the bonds of the city of Mobile, Alabama, held to-day for the purpose of discussing the question of receiving the bonds of the bondholders on increasing the amount of interest. A resolution was was adopted denouncing the legislature of Alabama for abrogating the tax law of the city of Mobile, committing a mistake and inflicting an injury on the bondholders. A committee was appointed to confer with the authorities of Mobile with a view towards adjusting matters.

Jasper's Day.

SAVANNAH, October 6.—The United States troops ordered here from Atlanta by the secretary of war to participate in the Jasper centennial will be received by the Savannah Volunteer Guards, lately the 18th Georgia confederate battalion. Thirty volunteer corps from other cities in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and other states, and the governors of several states will be here on the 9th. The display will be the finest ever seen in Savannah.

Higher Wages Wanted.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—The concessions by the furniture manufacturers of Louisville to the demands of cabinet makers, and also that of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to its shop hands have worked up a general feeling among tradesmen for higher wages. All the Louisville and Nashville laboring hands held a meeting last night and petitioned the management for more salary.

The Virginia Debt.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., October 6.—Ex-Governor Kemper addressed a large audience at Spottsylvania court-house to-day in support of the McCulloch bill. A thorough and energetic canvass of the state, in which our senators and members of congress, excepting Jargensen, who is absent in California, and Harris, are engaged, will be made this month with the determination to end forever the agitation of the Virginia debt.

The New York Inspectors.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The officials in the bureau of elections have been kept busy to-day to notify the 107 Tammany inspectors who have thus far been appointed. Among those notified are Samuel J. Tilden, August Schell and August Belmont. As none of these gentlemen have been examined as to their qualifications they will have to appear before the bureau for examination.

Seeking Terms.

FALL RIVER, October 6.—The strikers are endeavoring to make terms with their employers to return to work in a body, making the condition that they be paid weekly instead of monthly. The employers decline the terms, maintaining that many of the places have been filled and they have no need for the strikers in their entirety. Besides, they propose to pay monthly.

1,000 Bales!

We were shown the following telegram yesterday. It tells its own story.

NEW YORK, October 4.—H. I. Kimball, Atlanta, Ga. Have sold for shipment one thousand bales to be delivered as fast as mill can produce it, market price on delivery. BULLOCK.

Clothing.

We call attention to the notice of W. M. Scott. He is prepared to fill all orders for clothing at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

The Rockdale Fair.

COVERS, October 6.—The Rockdale fair opens lively. The following horses entered for the races: Scramble, Lightfoot, Kimble Jackson, Miss Georgia Bell, John Bowdine Frank Allen, and Ruff

The iron ship builders and boiler makers association, of Stockton-on-Tees, have resolved upon a strike unless the masters modify their action relative to the reduction of wages.

GARRARD STILL GAME.

AND REFUSES TO LEAVE THE FIELD.

A Reply to the Recent Letters of Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown Relative to the Columbus Tragedy—He Adduces a New Facts in the Case.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Governor Brown commences his reply by saying that my attack, as he styes it, on him was "wanton and unprovoked." As usual the truth differs materially from his statement.

He appeared before the committee of which I was a member as a witness for Nelms, and insulted us to our face, and then cowardly went into the newspapers over ficticious names and denounced us as a "star chamber," etc. Did not the governor make the "wanton and unprovoked attack" which he now charges on me? He voluntarily made himself the champion of Nelms, and as his witness swore, what the other testimony convinced me was not true, and because I replied to him in the house in proper language, when the report was under discussion, by exposing him as an anonymous scribbler and by discussing his conduct, as i had a perfect right to do, he being a witness, he says my attack was wanton and unprovoked. He should have awaited my death, as has heretofore been his custom, before he made this charge, for as I am living I disprove it.

I am told that Major Campbell Wallace has illustrated the ex-governor's power of perversion by saying, "If I was to catch Joseph E. Brown in the dead of night in my chicken house, with some of my chickens already taken off the roost and tied, and he starting off with them in his hand, I would so fear that he would charge and prove that I had stolen my own chickens, that I would say to him, 'now, governor, we are both in a bad scrape together, and if you will only take the chickens and say nothing about it, we will drop the matter right here.'"

The governor proceeds at length to defend his reconstruction record as if I had attacked it. He makes a man of straw and then proceeds to demolish him to his own satisfaction. I never alluded to his favoring the reconstruction and admission of the state back into the union. When the conqueror demanded that we should adopt amendments which were obnoxious to us as a people as a condition precedent to our admission into the union, the question was presented to our leaders whether they would assist in riveting these chains on a people who had followed their advice even into war, or would quietly stand by and let the conqueror do it, aided alone by the scallawags and carpet-baggers. It had to be done. Should they aid it, or simply submit? Aiding would not have softened it, and holding aloof did not increase it. Governor Brown preferred to encourage and assist them in the work, while Georgia's truest sons refused to have anything to do with it. They asked no fees or favors at the hands of their conquerors, while the ex-governor was seeking to represent these scallawags and carpet-baggers in the senate of the United States. But I will not be drawn into a discussion of these matters. He shall not dodge the real issues between us.

The governor seems to think that Senator B. H. Hill would not now repeat what he said in 1868—"that his name ought never to be mentioned in decent company." The senator has never retracted it and never will, if I know the man, though he may have concluded that after the lapse of eleven years the governor's name might now be mentioned in decent company.

He now thinks that General Toombs would not now say of him as he did in 1868: "Ignoble villain! buoyant solely from corruption, he rises only as he rots!" The general has never retracted this, and the governor has never denied it, so far as I have seen. The general may be willing to modify it to suit the governor's present condition, though I am not authorized to say so, "buoyant solely from the fruits of past corruption he now rises only as he denies."

The governor still explains and apologizes for his cruel prosecution of the innocent Columbus prisoners, and thus tries to wipe this everlasting stain from his name. For his own reputation I would be glad if he could truthfully do so, but for the good of coming generations let the stigma remain upon him as a warning that the consequences of such crimes like the blood on Macbeth's hands will remain forever, and can not be washed clean by "all great Neptune's ocean." He does not deny, because it can be easily proven, that he received the large fee of five thousand dollars from General Meade, who denounced the prisoners as murderers of whom he intended to make examples, or that he threatened to withdraw from the case if his exorbitant fee was not agreed to. If he went into the case really for the benefit of the prisoners why did he threaten them with such vengeance on that in their card, published after their release, they drew this contrast between his conduct and that of General Dunn, the judge advocate whom he was employed to assist. "

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 5, 1879.

CHIEF OURAY does not seem to be a very bad man, if our dispatches of yesterday correctly set forth his motives and acts. He has doubtless been far more sinned against than now appears.

THE Russian papers are hurling hot words at the people of England and Germany, and talking about a road of conquest to India; but until they explain how the terrors of Central Asia and of an empty treasury are to be overcome, then war talk is not a matter of serious import.

THE election of a trustee of the Peabody educational fund in the place of the late General Richard Taylor, will take place at the meeting of the board in February next. The new trustee will doubtless be a southern man, and he should be a man who thoroughly believes in popular education, and understands the needs of the south in this respect.

THE O'Leary lot of walkers have the track now, and they bid to keep it, and to keep up an excitement that will drown news of more importance. The hero of the day is changed, that is all. It is not Rowell, and our dispatches must be consulted to ascertain whether it is "Blower" Brown or some other of the twenty-five distinguished knights of the saw-dust.

WE present this morning a very full budget of South American news. The war between Chili and the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia is one of the pleasantest wars to landsmen that we remember to have read of. It is conducted exclusively on water, and the sea fights are not even up to the comparatively bloodless character of naval combats.

THE land laws of Great Britain are drifting to a surprising change. The duke of Beaufort's plan, set forth in our cable dispatches of this morning, will not answer; for American proprietors can beat English tenants in growing cattle as easily as they can in growing wheat. Mr. Gladstone is down to bed-rock in this matter, when he says that the tillers of the soil must be its proprietors. Prosperous France, and these United States point the way.

THE balloon accident at San Francisco, following so closely the loss of Professor Wise and his companion, will be apt to discourage this kind of sport for probably a month to come. As long, however, as men and timid women will assemble to see a man sail away with no certainty of returning alive, and with considerable certainty of being bruised in seeking the earth again, just so long will balloons ascend carrying human freight. It is well to locate the responsibility for deaths from this cause in the right place.

COAL tumbled from sixteen cents to ten cents a bushel in Knoxville last week. The Knoxville Dispatch intimates that this fall is due to cheap mining through the employment of convict labor. If the fall at Knoxville holds good among all the customers of the Coal Creek operators, our coal-consuming readers have good reason to anticipate as reasonable fuel rates as the transportation companies will permit them to enjoy. Let us hope on, for the day of cheap coal will surely come before the century is ended.

THE business of manufacturing cotton is in a transition state. The mills of the old world began several years ago to move silently across the water to rich New England and populous India, and now the New England mills are silently and slowly but surely coming to the cotton fields—where nature intended they should be. It does not take a bright capitalist long to see now-a-days that a mill among the cotton fields, with an abundance of fuel or water power at hand, must vanquish one that draws its raw material, fuel and food supply from distant sections of the country. The mills are coming south, and when the inevitable movement reach esits height, it will astonish the oldest inhabitant.

IT appears from the statements of the commissioners of the Freedman's bank that they have actually expended $318,783 since they took charge of the little that was left for the freedmen by the original lot of plunderers. These commissioners, headed by the illustrious Creswell, have paid themselves $39,558; to attorneys they paid something over forty thousand dollars, and their assistants got a little over sixty-four thousand dollars. We need not give more items. Enough has been absorbed by the commissioners to give the unfortunate dupes of the institution that leading republicans organized and conducted, a handsome dividend. As the case stands they will get no more of their money unless the government takes at round prices the buildings that the defunct bank built at Washington and Jacksonville, Florida.

THE New York police muddle progresses slowly. The republican judges of the general term decided that three instead of two inspectors, out of four, should be taken from the republican party and its Kelly tender, but they did not have the cheek to decide that the third republican inspector should be taken from the Tammany lists; it would do, they held, if the third man was taken from those who affiliate with Tammany. This is where the politicians of the general term let their foot slip; for the police commissioners were thus enabled to appoint inspectors from "the first citizens," some of whom do not go with Kelly in the bolt, and all whom are honest men—men who cannot afford to lend themselves to a game of ballot-stuffing. A fair vote is pretty well assured, and that is all the Robinson democrats want.

IT is is now plain that we are not to have a square fight in 1880 between conservatism and radicalism. The greenbackers have decided to put a third presidential ticket in the field, headed probably by Benjamin F. Butler. That Butler wants the nomination is well-known, and to secure it he is putting all his energy and skill at work to become the next governor of Massachusetts. His defeat for the gubernatorial office is by no means assured; he has in fact an even chance. He will nearly absorb the democratic and greenback vote, and he will draw several thousand votes from the republican side. If he is elected governor, he will certainly be nominated at St. Louis next January, and he may be even if he is defeated in the gubernatorial race. Butler's candidature in 1880, or that of any other third-party man of prominence, will confuse the canvass and promote either the election of a minority candidate or else the throwing of the election into the house. Any third ticket means mischief.

IT is the old story of wrong and perfidy on the part of the government over again—this Ute outbreak. In 1871 when the San Juan fever broke out and there was a rush for the mining regions of southwest Colorado, the Ute Indians owned a strip of the state extending from the southern to the northern boundry, and making in all about one-fifth of the state. Their land was overrun in the wild hunt for hidden treasure. The Indians peacefully waited for recompense, and in 1872 a treaty was made with them by which they ceded a portion of their land in the neighborhood of the mining regions and just west of where Leadville is now situated. For this they were to get $600,000 in annual payments. The treaty, in its further stipulations, was made ironclad for their benefit. The strongest language was used to protect them in their occupation of the lands yet remaining to them. There is hardly a treaty in existence which gives the Indians such protection from the whites as does this one. Since that treaty was made not a dollar has been paid of the $600,000 and their rightful lands have been freely occupied by whites. Led by an intelligent chief, Ouray, these Utes have been hitherto peaceful, but their wrongs became at last too great to bear, and they fell on Thornburg's command. After awhile they will be put down, but that should not shift the responsibility of the administration for this lamentable display of bad blood. An Indian can not stand everything, savage though he be.

The Rate of Interest.

In Sunday's edition we printed the speech of Hon. J. F. Awtry, recently delivered in the house of representatives in favor of the usury law. Taken as a whole, it is about as conclusive an argument in favor of legislation in this direction as could be conceived, and when we state that it is no argument at all, we give Mr. Awtry's opinions the full benefit of whatever plausibility they may derive from the effective manner in which he has stated them. In the first place, Mr. Awtry's premises are mere assumptions. He assumes that unless there is a usury law in operation the rate of interest will be high, and that a high rate is fatal to diversified industry; whereupon, he proceeds to give us one of the most closely reasoned essays we have read in a long time upon the relations between capital and labor and upon the necessity of introducing diversified industries in the south. In other words, Mr. Awtry gracefully escapes the responsibility of establishing his premises by giving us an entertaining and very practical paper upon the duty of the southern people.

It seems singular, indeed, that so shrewd a reasoner as Mr. Awtry should fail to perceive that to state his premises is to answer them. In the first place he cannot prove by argument that the rate of interest is high where no usury law is in operation. It is a question of fact, and the facts are all against his assumption. It is a fact that the law has no appreciable effect upon the rate of interest, which is the creature of supply and demand. If the demand is greater than the supply the rate will be high in spite of the law for the very simple reason that the law cannot hope to make any provision to fit the wants and necessities of individuals who are compelled to have money. If the supply is greater than the demand, the rate will be low, for the price of money is regulated by the same natural laws that fix the price of wheat or the rate of rents. If we are not mistaken, the usury law formerly in force in England was repealed in 1839, and yet there is no complaint in that country that the rate has been high, or that it is high now, apart from the causes that have brought about hard times. The rate has increased or decreased in response to the natural laws of supply and demand—laws that mere legislation cannot hope to repeal or improve.

But suppose Mr. Awtry should be able to prove that the rate of interest is high where there is no restrictive or obstructive law, what becomes of his other assumption that a high rate will make lenders of men who would otherwise place their money in factories and other industrial investments? Does he not perceive that every person thus diverting his money would increase the supply, and that the result would be to lower the rate? It seems to us that no argument is necessary to dispose of Mr. Awtry's premises. The mystery is that a public man of Mr. Awtry's practical turn of mind did not devote a paragraph or two of his essay to the indirect interest which farmers are compelled to pay factors and commission merchants for supplies. Here is usury pure and rank, and yet Mr. Awtry does not even so much as allude to it. A farmer desires to purchase supplies to produce a crop. If he had the money he could buy corn at 50 cents a bushel, but buying on six months time he is compelled to pay 75 cents. Probably he could borrow the money by paying from 8 to 12 per cent. interest per annum, but Mr. Awtry steps in with his usury bill and prevents him. We need not figure up the result. The farmer, because he cannot borrow money to meet his emergencies, is compelled to pay a ruinous rate in order to carry on the work of his farm. If Mr. Awtry will pardon us, we desire to suggest to his practical mind that it is this sort of usury that has crippled our agriculturists, and ruined our farming interests, and we beg to assure him that a law regulating the rate of interest will not meet the exigencies of the occasion, if it be not comprehensive enough to dispose of the whole matter.

The Management of Railroad Corporations.

We printed yesterday a communication, from a correspondent who signs himself "Pedro," on the subject of the railroad association commonly known as the pool. Our correspondent is a well-known railroad manager, and his views are worthy of consideration. While we are of the opinion that he fails to make out a case in favor of the pooling association, his arguments are interesting, and some of his statements are calculated to throw light on the subject. Like Superintendent Haines, of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, our correspondent draws a most deplorable picture of the manner in which railroad managers and agents conduct their business, and it is a suggestion worthy of consideration whether this condition of things is not the real difficulty in the way of legitimate competition—whether it is not the real cause of complaint on the part of the people. We should be glad to say that there is some exaggeration in our correspondent's statements, but the direct testimony of two well-known railroad men shows that the managers of the corporations do not allow moral obligations to stand in the way of their rapacity. They do not hesitate to break promises, violate contracts, demoralize their own business and confuse commerce to compass ends that are as ruinous to themselves as to their rivals. In this view of the case, even admitting that the pooling association accomplishes all that our correspondent claims, what guarantee have the public that it will not cease to exist to-morrow? What gives stability to an association of managers as reckless as these are painted? The more the subject is discussed the more pressing appears the necessity of relieving these monagers of the responsibility of making freight rates, and of entrusting it to a properly constituted board of commission. But, say the railroad men, your commission will fail to secure uniformity. The reply to this is that the public only demand relative uniformity, with something like stability. It is admitted by our correspondent and by Superintendent Haines that it is impossible for railroad managers to secure these, and they point out the difficulty clearly and unmistakably when they complain of the lack of business integrity which they charge against the managers of railroad corporations. Stability and relative uniformity in freight rates are as essential to the commercial health of communities as regular and intemperate habits are to the health of individuals. But how is this stability to be brought about? How guaranteed? By the pool? If we understand the drift of our correspondent's argument, the railroad association is liable to be dissolved at any moment, and this is the impression in business circles.

Our correspondent contends that the pool does not destroy legitimate competion. Very well. We will admit, for the sake of argument, that it has not thus far and does not now destroy competition. The question then arises, is it in a position to do so? Is it possible for the railroads forming the association to take advantage of the combination and demand exorbitant rates? If there is any power in combination—if the association is not an utter failure—this question must be answered in the affirmative, and if it is answered in the affirmative, the argument against the pool need proceed no further. Our correspondent furnishes this reply when he points out the lack of business morality among railroad managers. If they would cut each other's throat and demoralize trade as individual managers they would not hesitate to take advantage of a powerful combination to speculate in the rights and property of the publicby making their rates extortionate. The great trouble with railroad management, as our correspondent shows, and as Colonel Haines has shown, is that it is contingent and emergent. It has no basis, no stability. This has gone on until even as philosophical a reasoner as the superintendent of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad has become convinced that no sort of legislation can give uniformity to railroad management. But this is a mistake; there is nothing contingent or emergent about commerce. It is plainly to be seen that the lack of stability in railroad management—the lack of relative uniformity in freight rates—is the result of the lack of confidence which one railroad manager has in all the others. Undoubtedly he has good reason for his suspicions, if our correspondent is correct; but the effect is wholly bad. To attempt to reform the managers themselves would be too vast an undertaking, but the legislature can solve the problem by providing for the establishment of relative uniformity in freight rates. This will relieve the managers, restore confidence, benefit the public and do way with the dangerous necessity of the pooling association. Are not such results worthy the best efforts of our public men?

Our Penitentiary System.

Our remarks the other day in relation to the convict question were suggested by an article in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, an exceedingly vociferous republican organ, and the information upon which the editor of the Democrat based his ridiculous criticisms was obtained from an Atlanta letter printed in the Cincinnati Gazette, wherein the objections to the present lease system are grossly exaggerated. Other journals have seized upon the subject, and the result is a wide advertisement which we trust will be the means of preventing any accessions to our various industrial chain-gangs from a distance. It can be of little interest to the people of Georgia or to the legislature what deductions are made or what inferences are drawn by those who believe that their mission is to stand guard over the morals of the south and to look after our social and political welfare. It is enough to say that the picture they draw of the lease system is a ghastly one. Slavery, the slave-driver's lash, the shot-gun and the bloodhound have prominent places in the foreground, and death and disease fill in the perspective. The exaggeration is gross and the arguments based thereupon are inspired by a sickly sentimentality, which, unhealthy enough at the south, seems to grow more and more maudlin as it crosses the weather belt that divides the south and the north. If our critics are to be believed it is the duty of the Georgia law-makers to bend all their energies in the direction of looking after the welfare of the criminal classes; a system that deprives the convict of liberty is not to be tolerated because thereby slavery is re-established; the law is not to serve the ends of justice, but to provide fresh comforts and privileges for the murderer and the thief. In brief, we are informed by our republican brethren at the north that in order to meet the fastidious expectations of the "best society" of that section, instead of punishing crime, we are to devise a system of public benefaction for the criminal classes. It need not be remarked, in this connection, that the fastidious expectations of the "best society" at the north will probably be shocked and disappointed.

The report sent to the Cincinnati Gazette grossly exaggerates the present condition of the convicts. Dr. Rains, the medical officer employed by the state, has recently visited the various camps, and his testimony is to the effect that the criminals are in excellent health and that their general condition could not be greatly improved upon, considering the fact that they are supposed to be undergoing punishment. Concerning the shotguns, it is sufficient to observe that the guards of northern prisons are not, as a general thing, armed with cotton-samples or corn-stalks. A system with such provisions would have its obvious disadvantages in either section. As to the "blood-hounds" so freely spoken of, they are the absolute creation of romantic reporters. The track-dogs used to recapture escaped convicts are the common fox-hounds, and we guarantee to keep twenty-seven kennels at bay with a bamboo cane. The very name of blood-hound carries a sort of terror with it that is altogether foreign to the instincts of the dogs in use at the convict camps.

We do not propose here to defend or oppose the present lease system, but the disposition of the convicts is a question that ought to be freely, fully and fairly discussed. The purpose of THE CONSTITUTION is in the direction of inquiry and suggestion. We have no scheme to offer, but we consider discussion timely, and we believe the legislature should be fairly warned against the preposterous gush that is liable to becloud this matter at any moment. There are people who are never happier than when wringing themselves out, figuratively speaking, over the imaginary woes of murderers and thieves, and the legislature will be fortunate if, in considering the question, it manages to escape the usual deluge of sentimental bosh. To our minds, one of the chief objections of the present system is the fact that, in the very nature of things, the ordinary farm labor which a large part of the convicts are compelled to undergo is no adequate punishment for crime; indeed, it cannot be said to be a punishment at all, for the reason that it affords no example or warning to others. Complaint is made, moreover, that it competes with other labor, and this has been magnified into what, at first thought, might be considered a reasonable objection, but an instant's reflection will show that no penitentiary system, wholly, or even partially, self-sustaining, can be devised that will not compete with some form of human industry. Therefore, what is often urged as an objection, is really a necessity. The truth is, the labor that convicts are compelled to perform is not intended as a punishment. The punishment consists in the loss of personal liberty and the restrictions placed about criminals; and unless convicts are to be supported in comparative idleness by the state, their labor must, in some sort, be competitive.

The question for the legislature to decide, should it conclude to act upon the matter, is not how the welfare of the convict shall be secured, but, how shall the ends of justice best be served? The ends of justice demand not only that the punishment of criminals shall be signal and effectual to each and every one individually, but that it shall react as a warning to those who may be tempted to transgress the law, and as a stimulant to society. As regards the personality of the convict, this can only be taken into consideration by those who provide the machinery of the law as a question whether the punishment provided shall be reformatory in its nature. Theoretically, reformatory punishment should prevail; in reality, the law has little time to waste in adjusting, and arranging, and balancing the manifold niceties necessary to make reformatory punishment successful or satisfactory. We hope to see the objections to the present system fairly and exhaustively stated, the details of any other plan plainly set forth, and the question argued as to which will best subserve the ends of justice and the interests of the state.

THE bum recently organized by the administration is supposed to be in opposition to that of Grant. It lacks, however, the essential quality of justification.

IT is a singular coincidence that upon the arrival of Mr. Charles A. Dana upon his native shores, Sypher should be mistaken for the Sun's Washington correspondent. In behalf of Mr. A. Mooneyham Gibson, late of the Potter committee, we enter our solemn protest. It is impossible to understand how Mr. Tilden and Mr. Stilson Hutchins could have ventured unarmed into the midst of such a deplorable mistake.

THERE is talk of turning your Uncle Dick Thompson loose upon the Indians. In this event, our revenge will be complete. History sometimes vindicates itself in the most furious and unexpected manner.

IT is a proof of the superior civilization of the Indian agents that they escape extermination at the hands of the red men. Even Mr. Schurz got astraddle of his caution and ambled gently out of reach.

IT seems to us that a long series of precedents has settled the fact that the Indians will fight if they are robbed and wronged. General Sherman wants the army increased every time an Indian agent swindles the red men, but wouldn't it be cheaper and more humane to reform the Indian bureau?

THE unpopularity of John Sherman seems to be at the bottom of what will finally become one of the most serious booms in our politics. John is in a bad way.

THE country has a new glipse of General Sherman, and it is not a prepossessing one. It is a bitterly picturesque, but not a very pleasant scene to observe the general of the army assuring an audience of sensible people that Mr. Hayes has told it everywhere that good times are coming, and that this must be so because Mr. Hayes says so. For our part, we never expected to see General Sherman engaged in the silliness which the present administration has elevated into a profession. The whole affair has the suggestion and the bearing of a powerful emetic.

THEY are talking about inviting Mr. Tilden to make a few speeches in Ohio. This would be a good idea. It would afford our Uncle Samuel some much-needed exercise, prior to the four-mile heat of 1880.

ISN'T it just possible that the newspapers have mixed up Sypher, of Louisiana, and Gibson, of the New York Sun. They are both beautiful babes, but there is really no excuse for mistaking one for the other. Gibson is supposed to be a blonde in politics, while Sypher is known to be a brunette.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean seems to think that the return of General Grant is in some sort an endorsement of the views of its editor. Better this mood than one of despondency.

THE facility with which our troops allow themselves to be surrounded by the hostiles is evidence that the admirable tactics of O. O. Howard are still in vogue. Far better the tactics of Schurz—tactics which involve absence as well as safety.

IN GENERAL.

—Good-bye, Mr. Watermelon—see you again next year.

—John Sherman is willing to trade his boom for a well-preserved senatorship.

—I am convinced that the country which I govern is some pumpkins.—R. B. Hayes

—Fechter, the actor, it appears, died very poor, leaving nothing but a few wives.

—John Russell Young's account of Grant's travels should be published under the title "Around the World for $75."

—A new Australian delicacy is finding its way into the London markets in the shape of dried kangaroo tongues.

—Mr. Conkling's congestive chill may be traceable to that terrible night of exposure in Rhode Island.

—President Grevy, of France, has just renewed the appointment of his brother as civil governor of Algeria. "They all do it."

—Sarah Bernhardt is not coming to this country, and "Gath's" stories will still remain the thinnest thing in America.

—Rowell, the pedestrian, is said to be worth $58,000 in cash, while American clergymen are supposed to be rolling in luxury when they get a salary of $800 per year.

—Senator Harris spent the summer in northwestern Texas as a sheep husbandman, carefully eschewing politics and all other fashionable follies.

—Mr. and Mrs. Langtry are visiting Mr. Millais, the painter, and we hear nothing more of the divorce suit and the royal correspondent.

—The widow of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite or Christian church, is living with her son-in-law, Colonel Barely, near Hillsboro, Ala.

—Sir Wilfrid Lawson proposes the marquis of Huntington and Earl Granville as leaders of the two houses, Mr. Gladstone to take charge of the finances, and Lord Derby for the foreign affairs.

—Immigration is commencing to boom. People on the other side, have heard of American prosperity, and want to come over and help pick the dollar bills from the wayside bushes.

—We have just been shown a steel engraving of Adam and Eve, and are surprised that two such homely old dodos laid the foundation for such a sweet and pretty man as Roscoe Conkling.—Free Press.

—It is estimated that it will take 30,000 troops, at a cost of $15,000,000 a year, to hold Afghanistan. If this additional loan is piled on India, the effect will be little short of crushing. Indian financiers are already in a bad way.

—Railers against the army's being "run" by West Point influence, should note the fact that the three ranking colonels of cavalry, Gregg, Hatch and Grierson, were appointed from the volunteer army.

—A New York artist has invented a machine which lays out, paints, colors, and varnishes a landscape by the mere turning of a crank. This will save the Whistler school of artists a good deal of trouble, and probably produce better paintings.

—There are said to be fully 200,000 beggars tramping about the German empire, and they are estimated to get as alms not less than $18,000,000 annually in money, without considering the value of food and clothing given them.

—M. Blondin, who is now performing on the rope in Vienna, is said by the London World, to be followed everywhere by a Mr. Thompson, who has made a bet of $50,000 that the acrobat will fall from the rope and be killed before he reaches the age of sixty. M. Blondin is now fifty-five.

—The Irish skirmishing fund now amounts to $80,134. The last Irish World informs its readers how to forward additional money by mail or express, but gives the previous week's receipts at $2. There is no intimation of when the war against England is to begin.

—Marie Christine is to be paid an income of $58,000 a year for marrying King Alfonso. For the young man's information, ere it is too late, we will state that there are plenty of girls this side of the pond who will marry him for less money than that stuck-up Austrian thing.—Times-Journal.

—Secretary Sherman sent William H. Vanderbilt a check for $50,000 on Wednesday, and one of about the same value to Colonel J. C. Flood. Both these modest fellows own $5,000,000 worth of four per cent bonds, and the checks served as reminders that the quarterly interest was due.

—Liberal sentiments occasionally display themselves where they would scarcely be expected. The municipal authorities of Rome, Italy, have executed a grant for the establishment of a new English church within the city. This will make three Protestant places of worship at Rome. One of these was instituted by Americans.

—The city hall at Philadelphia, all things considered, is probably the most expensive architectural folly on the continent. It has already cost $7,500,000, the Albany capitol has only had $9,500,000 expended on it, and the Philadelphia building commissioners want $1,250,000 appropriated for the next year, and the outside walls as yet are but half-way up.

—Negotiations are pending between Hazael, the English pedestrian, and ex-Judge Voorhis, of New Lots, for a trial of speed between the Englishman and the judge's horse, Harry Gilbert—Hazael to run two miles and a half against five miles by the horse. It is said that should Hazael be successful he will run ten miles against the horse on the same conditions.

—Nothing now remains to be done to Cologne cathedral but to place the massive caps of the two great towers and to fix the huge crosses that surmount the whole. But this is all very difficult and dangerous work, and, though the scaffoldings have now been carried to the top of the towers, it is still possible that the prediction against the completion of this magnificent edifice may be fulfilled.

—London Truth: "The husband of the modern young wife is not a very important factor in the account. He exists, because she bears his name and cashes his checks; but the friends who are so intimate with her barely know him by sight, and he has been known to have been addressed as the waiter by the man who calls his wife by her Christian name and goes with her to the milliner's when she chooses a new costume for Ascot."

—It is a fact that, under Grant's administration, and under the management of one of his particular and near friends, the support of a bull-dog, belonging to the United States, cost as much as the income of a laboring man. The figures to prove this are on file at the capitol, and the same document proves that the repairing of an old phaeton, not worth $50, cost as much as the maintenance of a well-managed livery stable.

—Two lovers stroll in the glinting gloam.—
His hand in her'n and her'n in his;
She blushes deep, he's talking biz:
They hug and pop as they listless roam—
They roam—
'Tis late when they get back home.
Down by the little wicket-gate.
Down where the creepfull ivy grows,
Down where the sweet nasturtium blows,
A box-toed parent lies in wait—
In wait—
For the maiden and her mate.
—Figaro.

—An English lady, an acquaintance of M. Ingres, the well-known French painter, had a most awkward gait. The gentleman recommended her daily to take a long walk, balancing, meanwhile, on her head a pitcher of water. This, he said, would give the true poise to the figure and necessitate the upright carriage of the head and a smooth, firm step. An eminent French actor, who prepares young girls for the stage, has taken M. Ingres's hint, and his pupils every day, at one period of time, have to walk about with vessels of water on their heads.

—Both in Norway and Sweden the women preponderate in number over the men. At the last census of Norway, in 1875, the total population was 1,817,000, of which 886,000 were males and 931,000 females, being at the rate of 488 males and 512 females to every 1,000 of the population. In Sweden the proportion of births is at the rate of 511 boys to 489 girls out of the 1,000; but the mortality is in favor of the females, for the census returns of 1876 showed 486 men to 514 women out of every 1,000 of the population.

—Tobacco has some distinguished female devotees in Europe. Emily Faithful, it is declared, smokes like a Michigan tugboat; the Duchess of Edinburg takes a quiet puff now and then, and the Princess of Wales keeps a little cigarette case which she hides profoundly from the smoke-abhorring nose of her royal mother-in-law, while the list might be extended by naming Elizabeth Thompson, the artist, Mme. Ratzzi, of Italy, and others.

—Two girls belonging to a church choir in Los Angeles, Cal., got locked in the church the other night while they were talking over the fashions. They gave the alarm, when a man living near the church put a board up to the window and they slid down to the ground. The most singular thing was that after they got safely to the ground they looked mad and went off without thanking the man, and they won't speak to him when they meet him. He couldn't account for it until he went to take the board down, when he got slivers in his fingers and scratched his thumb on a shingle nail that stuck through the board.

In the State.

Early County News.

If the capital question were to be settled this fall, wonder how many votes Atlanta would get.

Berrien County News.

Colonel Marcellus Thornton, of Atlanta, pretends to considerable knowledge of the politics of the second district. After the election he will be like the little boy that the bull butted off the bridge.

Quitman Free Press.

The Georgia legislature has passed a resolution requiring the grand jury of each county to look into and sift to the bottom everything connected with the wardship business in their respective counties, and to find true bills, where frauds are discovered. Every grand juror should go to work immediately to investigate the matter and have everything ready by the time their courts meet. There will be a killing and a howling and a smashing of teeth in Georgia ere long, and if justice is done the chain gang will receive several accessions.

Augusta Evening News.

We are sure Bro. Gantt, of the Oglethorpe Echo, does unintentional injustice to the people of Atlanta when he says, in his paper of yesterday, that "a knowing friend remarked that three, fourths of Atlanta was dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the public crib for their daily bread. The state treasury is a rich mine for that city, and they have worked it with no little profit. Take the capitol away from Atlanta and the decline of the place would be certain and speedy." There was utter a paper of yesterday made in reference to the much maligned and abused gate city, in the first place, nine-tenths of the employes of the state government in that city were not residents until after their election or appointment to office. They are representatives of the various sections of Georgia. That the state treasury is a rich mine and has been "worked" with profit, no one will doubt; but the miners who did the "work" were gathered from the honest rural districts of the state, and sent to Atlanta and put into office. As to removing the capital, it would have no more effect upon Atlanta's growth and prosperity, and would no more interfere with its onward progress than did the veto of the bull's horn. In fact Atlanta is the metropolis of the south, and the mere fact that it is the place for the annual gathering of a lot of pestiferous demagogues and political shysters, who are there ostensibly to make laws, but in reality to make money, it is not the fault of her citizens, and they should not be held accountable for what these "legislators" do. We again assert that the removal of the capital from Atlanta would not in the least affect her commercial interests, but undoubtedly would be the means of lessening the pressure that is now brought to bear upon her because of the misdeeds of non-residents.

Southern Cities.

New York Tribune.

Tried by northern standards, there are only a few cities between the Potomac and the Rio Grande that can be said to be growing and prospering. These few are surrounded by agricultural districts more northern than southern in their climate and characteristics, are engaged to some extent in manufactures, and have a considerable infusion of northern blood in their population. Chief among these exceptions to the rule of stagnancy and lack of progress are Richmond, Nashville, Atlanta and Little Rock. Glancing at the other important cities of the south, we find Norfolk asleep by her magnificent harbor. Newbern and Wilmington at a standstill; Charleston unable to rebuild the large district burned over during the war; Savannah reposing in the midst of her beautiful parks and gardens with a modest 30,000 inhabitants, although the metropolis of the empire state of the south; Montgomery showing no sign of growth; Mobile dilapidated and hopeless; Memphis prostrated a second time by an attack of the yellow fever; Vicksburg looking just as unattractive as ten years ago; New Orleans handling more cotton and sugar than ever, but erecting no new buildings, expending little for paint or repairs on the old ones, and allowing her streets to become cess-pools to breed a new pestilence; Galveston bright and cheery, but with fewer inhabitants than she had in 1873. The smaller towns that make a figure on the map as full-grown interstate capitals are in no better condition. Some have evidently seen better days; nearly all have culminated and are barely holding their own.

Federal Aid for the Illiterate.

Chicago Times.

The general agent of the Peabody educational fund, in his report to the trustees, speaks of the necessity of better educational facilities in the south, and suggests that the national government aid the states in their effort to enlighten the ignorant classes. In the most of the states the enrollment of children in the public schools is not equal to one-half the aggregate number of whites and negroes between the ages of five and fifteen years, and it is probable that the colored race furnishes the majority, although the uneducated whites constitute a large, and, in many respects, dangerous element of society. The emancipation of the negroes imposed a heavy educational burden on the tax-payers of the late slave states. The expense of teaching the children of the freedmen, for as it has been attempted has fallen on them almost exclusively. The situation is such that the property-owners, a comparatively small class in the south, must foot the bills for the instruction of the impecunious thousands of both races or suffer them to remain in ignorance. An ample school system would prove ruinous to the bank accounts of the few who would contribute to it. The desirability of furnishing it, however, is evident. No danger threatening a republic is greater and more to be feared than illiteracy. The "poor whites" and the "poor blacks" ought to be enlightened. If the states find the job mightier than they can contend with alone, a well considered and wisely-arranged scheme of federal assistance might not be objectionable, although contrary to past usage.

The Grand Bounce for Southern Republicans.

New York Times, rep.

The office-holding and office-seeking southern republicans who are attempting to construct in Washington an organization which shall control for personal ends the southern votes in the national republican convention are making but slow progress. The result of last night's meeting appears to be a belief that the best way of effecting a permanent organization on the basis of the manifesto already published are not brilliant. The Times' criticisms on the project appear to have impressed the more thoughtful movers in the enterprise, while they have obviously discouraged those who were pursuing it merely as a scheme of personal advantage. It must be evident to every sincere friend of republicanism in the south that nothing could more fatally impair the vitality of the party than to entrust its control to the representativesof states which are powerless to supply any appreciable voting power in a presidential election. The character and the antecedents of some of the southern republicans prominent in the Washington movement is such as to render their absolute political retirement the best service they can offer the party which is responsible for them.

The Conkling-Tammany Alliance.

New York Herald, ind.

The truth is that Mr. Kelly is an avowed ally of the republicans and that the declared purpose of his canvass is to elect Cornell by withdrawing democratic votes from Robinson. The friends of Cornell fight the local battle of Kelly because Tammany is at the outfighting wing of the republican army in this campaign. In the common effort against Robinson, in the joint fight to defeat Robinson, the republican party and Tammany are arrayed on the same side, the Kelly faction having the election of Cornell quite as much at heart as Mr. Arthur himself or any of the republican leaders. It is notorious, it is confessed by himself, that Mr. Kelly is not running in the democratic interest, but in the republican interest, the sole aim of his candidacy being to elect the republican candidate for governor.

Senator Hill's Mission.

New York Tribune.

Senator Ben Hill is said to have been impressed with a conviction that he has a call to act as peacemaker between the rival democratic factions in New York. It is rumored that the leaders of the party here should carry their petty local squabbles so far as to endanger the success of the national party next year, and he proposes to labor with them and bring about harmony. He will have a lively time doing it. Let him begin with John Kelly, then try Tilden and taper off with Robinson. He will find out a good deal about "reform" which he never knew before.

The Situation in New York.

Utica Observer.

To sum up the situation, the democrats are united, the republicans are divided, and the farmers are with us. Moreover, the courage of the party has strengthened it. It dared to do right in a critical emergency. Against threats and persuasions it stood steadfast in the path of duty, and a hundred thousand men who might otherwise have stayed away from the polls are roused to action by the timely bravery of the democracy.

With Elijay to Hear From.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Among the possible candidates to succeed Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, are the governor himself, ex-Governor Joe Brown, General Gartrell, Congressman Felton, Colonel Thomas Hardeman, General A. R. Lawton, Chief Justice Hiram Warner, Herschel V. Johnson, Joshua Hill and several others up in the corner counties about Elijay. It is going to be a lovely fight.

A Prompt Decliner.

Raleigh News.

Mr. Hayes has assured several persons that he will not run for president again—never, never, and no "Pinafore" about it. Mr. Hayes unconsciously parodies

"The fair Miss Baxter,
Who refused the captain before he axed her."

Inspector Tilden.

Chicago Tribune.

Seeing that he cannot be president, Samuel Tilden consents to be an inspector of elections. He is like the office-seeker who asked Mr. Lincoln, first, for the mission to England, and gradually lowered his demands till finally he took up with an old coat.

Military Men for the White House.

Chicago Tribune.

The democrats are beginning again to love the military. Since General Grant has been so much talked of as a candidate, Hancock's friends, and even McClellan's, have become uncommonly active.

Thurman Probably Ahead.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Ohio election occurs one week from Tuesday next. There is no longer any doubt as to the result, except that the democrats may possibly carry the legislature.

By Far the Best.

Atlanta Globe.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a newspaper to be read as a relish. It is crisp, sparkling, invigorating. Chock full of the latest and best. It is by far the best daily journal in the southern states.

True as Preaching.

New Haven Register.

A newspaper without a paragrapher is like a housewife without a spice box—always compelled to borrow, with no opportunity to return the compliment in kind.

Voting and Shooting.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Citizen Foster wants the boys to "vote as they shot." If Mr. Foster would vote as he shot, he would vote behind the kitchen door.

—No medicine ever introduced to the Profession and Public has given such universal satisfaction or preserved so many lives as Dr. Moffett's Teethina (Teething Powders.) Druggists tell us the rapid increase in its sale is marvelous.

CITIZENS' BANK NOTICE!

THE QUARTERLY INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the

Atlanta Cotton Factory Company,

Due October 1st, will be paid by this Bank on presentation of Coupon No. 5.

W. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

September 30, 1879. $13 sep30 d3t

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A NOTABLE EVENT!

The Famous New York Clothing House.

ATLANTA BRANCH, 7 WHITEHALL STREET.

JUST OPENED WITH A LARGE STOCK OF FINE AND SELECT

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

FOR MEN, YOUTHS' AND BOY'S.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS AT THE FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, 258 Broadway, New York. Offering our own stock direct to the consumer, we are enabled to sell at the Whales de Price.

Every garment is marked with the selling price in plain figures, at ONE PRICE, and no bantering is allowed.

BRANCHES IN SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON, S. C. 000 oct1 d3m 2d pg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. In the consumption of a recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regularity of movement is obtained, after which will soon follow.

Dr. L. Guy Lewis, Clinton, Ark., says:

"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. T. Osmon, New York, says:

"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. Tutt's Pills my medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts instantaneously, and is as Harmless as Spring Water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

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Short-Hand Writing!

A Full Course of Lectures for only "Two Dollars."

EVERYBODY INTERESTED SHOULD write for particulars, to W.

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures.

Cuticura, assisted by Cuticura Soap, is correctly believed to be the only positive specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pusher, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Pemphigus Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurigo, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular and Squamous and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Pimples and Irritations of the Scalp; Scrofulous Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Cuts, Ulcers, Sores and Blemishes; Scalds, Burns, Itching Piles, Chafings and Inflammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humors, the Cuticura Resolvent should be taken internally until some time after a cure is effected.

SKIN DISEASES.

A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration Entirely Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen—For the benefit of the world I wish to make this statement. I have been afflicted with the Salt Rheum for five years, and have suffered almost everything about five years, and have suffered almost everything but death, without any relief whatever, that I could hear of, until I used your Cuticura Remedies advertised, and concluded to try them.

I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them my face, breast and back were all one solid scab, and I often sobbed like a child from my body. I am entirely well and think your Cuticura Remedies are the best for skin diseases ever brought before the public.

Very gratefully yours, F. M. FOX.

Caddo, Ind. Ter., Feb. 21, 1879.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for Eight Years. Unable to Walk or Get About on Hands and Knees. A Wonderful Cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen—I have had a most wonderful case of Salt Rheum. For eight years I suffered with Salt Rheum; I had no use of my hands, neck, arms and legs. I was helpless; unable to walk only on my hands and knees, and unable to help myself for one year. I used hundreds of remedies; for eight years. I employed the doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertising and sent for a set to try Cuticura Remedies. The first box of Cuticura brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it appeared on the surface. I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank God most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves.

Yours truly, WILL McDONALD.

The Butterfield 31, Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1879.

CUTICURA SOAP,

Medicinal and Toilet.

Prepared from Cuticura in a modified form, especially adapted to the toilet, bath and nursery. It produces the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world. We recommend it for the prevention of the Skin of infants, for general use in the shave and as a shampoo, under the direction of a physician, to cleanse a diseased scalp. In these respects it is unequaled. Sold everywhere. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 35 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents, three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

These Plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Limbs, relieve Pain in the Side and Back, draw Inflamation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and when placed over the Stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Bilious Colic, prevent Ague, Malaria, and other Diseases. Get the Genuine.

PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough and tightness on the chest is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although the exercise of that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,

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Commission Merchants,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWEL'S "MILLS YARNS" and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.

BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 62 sep8 d&w4m

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, Graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 178, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

13 aug11 d6m

A FLOYD COUNTY FARM AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE HOOPER PLACE, 6 MILES FROM ROME, on the Coosa river, 710 acres, 300 in cultivation, and 100 fine river bottom. Well improved and one of the most desirable farms in Floyd county. Sale, first Tuesday in November next. Terms: One third cash; the balance in one and two years.

A. E. ROSS,

386 aug1 d&w2m aug&oct Administrator.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Eatonton base-ball club has not yet been put down. It defeated another club recently by the score of 32 to 0. We tender our sympathies to Mr. Evan Harvey.

—The differences between Editor Pendleton, of the Valdosta Times, and Editor Tillman, of the Quitman Reporter, have been satisfactorily adjusted.

—Mr. W. E. Jenkins has been elected mayor of Eatonton, and he is surrounded by a board of aldermen composed of G. W. Wardwell, W. C. Anderson, J. Q. Adams, C. M. Davis, J. M. Johnson, and W. B. Wingfield.

—A little ten-year-old son of Mr. John Swain, of Polk county, was kicked on the head the other day by a mule and the skull crushed. The operation of trepanning was successfully performed, and at last accounts the boy was getting along comfortably.

—North and northeast Georgia is developing into a fine cotton country. Colonel D. U. Sloan, of Norcross, made a bale and a quarter on one acre of land last season, and kept a good hotel besides. This year Senator Holcombe, of Milton county, will make nearly a bale on one acre.

—With the completion of the Cherokee railroad, the Cedartown Advertiser becomes a prime advertising medium for the business men of Atlanta. It is not only a fine and well-supported weekly, but it is the only paper published in the senatorial district composed of Polk, Paulding and Harralson, and has a fine circulation in these counties, as well as in Floyd.

—Mollie Powell, of Worth county, a child not three years old, has rare musical talent. The Albany News says her singing at the musical convention, recently, was really wonderful. Her sweet little voice, and the perfect manner in which she carried the air of a song which she had learned, by attending three meetings of the class, surprised every one present. She is indeed a musical prodigy.

—The Quitman Reporter says that Jacob Small, an old colored man living on the road from Quitman to Grooverville, exhibited in that office last Saturday a patch quilt put together by his wife, Dicy Small, aged 52 years, and which contained 1,314 pieces. Jacob is himself 67 years old, and says he was brought to Brooks county when quite young—when Brooks was a frontier country and Indians could be seen here every day—and has been here ever since. Since the war he has managed to buy a small place and settle himself and wife upon it, and emigrant agents hunting up emigrants for Kansas could not offer him a greater insult than to talk to him about leaving it and going to Kansas or anywhere else.

—The first lone star flag of Texas was made by Miss Troutman, of Georgia, a sister of Senator Troutman, and by her presented to Colonel Ward's command of the Georgians enlisted for the war in Texas in November, 1835. The Dallas (Texas) Herald says a letter has just been received in Fort Worth by a gentleman from a friend in Georgia, which says: "Sol Pope's mother, John Troutman's sister, also W. G. Venson's wife, died in Crawford last Wednesday." It was she who gave Texas the "lone star." She made a flag with a lone star in it, and presented it to Colonel Ward's command in November, 1835. It was first unfurled at Velasco, January 8, 1836, and afterward taken with Colonel Fannin's regiment to Goliad, where it remained until Texas declared herself a free and independent state, and taken down from the liberty pole it became entangled and torn to pieces. She was then Miss J. E. Troutman. It was made of plain silk, bearing an azure star of five points on either side. On one was the inscription in rich but chaste colors "Liberty or Death," and on the other the Latin motto, "Ubi libertas habitat ibi nostra patria est." So you can boast among your Texas friends that a Georgia girl named Texas.

—Quitman Free Press: Ben Rice, a young colored man, who has displayed much ambition and energy in acquiring an education preparatory to becoming a teacher for the rising generation of his race, and who has been teaching a school in this county the past three months has applied for and obtained a scholarship in the Atlanta university. He will go to Atlanta in a few days and take his place. We are always glad to note any step forward made by the colored people of this section which will tend to elevate or improve their condition as a race. It is a foregone conclusion that the negro must be educated and that negroes must teach them and it is well—a blessing to the whites—that colored men who have been raised up among us and strongly impregnated with the thoughts and ideas of the southern white man, can assume and perform the task. Ben has already done much good to his race in Brooks and Lowndes by teaching in which we are glad to know that an opportunity is offered him to more thoroughly prepare himself for the vocation he has espoused.

—Dr. Stephenson in Gainesville Eagle: There is but one silver mine being developed in Georgia, situated five miles northeast of Gainesville, in Hall county, and known as the Harris, or Lawson mine. It was worked for twenty-five years exclusively for free gold. The vein is from three to ten feet in width, and has been superficially tested at various points for half a mile, the deepest shaft being one hundred feet. The ore is argentiferous galena, with alternating lodges of sulphuret of iron, yielding from $20 to $100 per ton of gold, and but little silver. The deepest shaft yielded $186 per ton of silver and $370 of gold. It has been purchased recently by General Finney and Colonel Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, and put under the superintendence of J. J. Hayden, an experienced, expert and practical miner, who has been engaged for years as assayer and mining engineer in the celebrated Comstock silver mines in Mexico, and also in the Pacific states; his long experince gives the assurance that he will soon make discoveries of great value, and give to the world the true character of this rich mining district. To do this requires capital, which is now being furnished by the company. Accompanying this and parallel with it, on adjoining lands, are two other veins of gold, with a single lode in each, of argentiferous galena. Professor Hayden is now engaged in testing the Harrington vein, north of and in near proximity to the Air-Line railroad. It is seven miles northeast from Gainesville, and was worked years ago, at different points, by ignorant persons, in the crudest manner. Their works were merely surface diggings, in no case exceeding thirty feet, and generally from eight to ten feet. The main lead is a quartz vein from two to four feet thick, with a large percentage of sulphuret of iron, rich in gold. In some specimens we find quantities of the sulphurets highly crystalized. This vein extends southwest for over two miles, including the Merck property, which has been fairly developed, yielding from $20 to $30 per ton; and at one point, sixty feet deep, the assays ranged as high as sixty-six, with several where the silver largely predominated, at an average of $185 per ton. The mill, of five stamps, is kept running about four days in the week, by the labor of four hands and a machinist, and one team, at $7, yielding an average of $40 per day. They propose sinking three shafts at intervals of 1,000 yards, to the depth of 100 feet, which, doubtless, will produce twice as much, and enable the company to form a correct opinion of the relative value of the different selections, so as to adapt their machinery and mining force to attain the greatest profit. I have no hesitancy in saying that the intended developments will give highly satisfactory dividends. And as the vein crops out prominently for half the distance, and will average nearly 100 feet above the water level, the ore in sight above that level will reach more than 10,000 tons obtainable and milled at a cost of less than $1 per ton, without pumps or hoisting machinery. This, to a Californian, Colorado or Nevada miner, would be considered fabulous; the cheapness of labor, timber, living and machinery proves it beyond question.

Good for Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of a serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another column.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, October 6.—The senate met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. HUDSON, of the 13th district presiding.

Prayer was offered by the CHAPLAIN, after which the roll of senators was called, and the journal read and approved.

The reconsidered bill of the house "To amend, etc., the charter of Senoia," which was left as unfinished business on Saturday, was taken up and put upon its passage.

The committee on local and special bills reported a substitute for the original.

Mr. DUNCAN (and not Mr. M. TURNER, as a slip of the pen said in our last report,) had offered an amendment, also lying over as a part of the unfinished business, which proposed that the ratification of the act, if passed, should be submitted to the voters of Senoia. The amendment was not agreed to, the substitute was adopted and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. DUNCAN the secretary was instructed to transmit the same to the house at once.

The senate passed the bill of the house granting the right of way to the Cincinnati Southern railway where its route adjoins that of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

At the hour of 9:30 a.m. the high court of impeachment convened, the Hon. HIRAM WARNER, chief justice presiding, and the parties in court.

The minutes of Saturday were read and approved.

Mr. MCDANIEL resumed his argument on the law and facts of the cause pending, the order offered by Mr. CUMMING being the unfinished business before the court. Mr. MCDANIEL spoke for about an hour, making, as he always does, a clear, logical and impressive argument. He assumed the very broadest ground as to the guilt of the respondent, allowing him nothing either of fact or law to justify or excuse the acts complained against him in the several articles of impeachment.

Mr. PRESTON succeeded Mr. MCDANIEL. He did not know that he was able to advance an idea by which any senator would be influenced. But, nevertheless, felt it his duty to declare his view of this case, which he regarded the true view. The proposition presented to the court, in the order offered by Mr. CUMMING, has been lost sight of in the long range that has been taken in the discussion, embracing all the law and facts of the cause. It only remains for him to survey the field of battle on which the struggle had been waged.

In this review the sixth article might be passed without serious consideration, and the same might be said of the fifth, because although the purpose may have been wrong it was never consummated. With reference to the fourth, he would say that it was useless to discuss it, because there was not the slightest danger of conviction under it. He would, therefore, come directly to the discussion of the articles 1, 2 and 3. It had been contended by respondent that, under the existing laws, up to the year 1877 he had not violated any law in taking interest on the public funds. The position is further assumed that if this act was a violation of law it was not a corrupt violation. He would announce that he agreed with these propositions, and should not vote to convict him for the wilful and corrupt violation of the law up to 1877.

After the constitution of 1877, it is charged that the respondent corruptly violated law. On the other hand respondent replies that, if he did violate the constitution, it was under such a mistake in regard to its true import as was innocent and natural under existing circumstances.

Which is the correct view of the case? He believed that respondent did violate the law, that his act was in conflict with the constitution, but the great question is, did he do so with such corrupt purpose, as to expose him, justly, to the extreme penalty of the law? He believed not, and desired to show to the court that it is competent for it to shape a specific penalty to suit the particular features of the case. He would not discuss the penalty which should be imposed, but the power of the court to determine what it should be. The limitations incident to the ordinary courts of the state do not apply to this high court of impeachment. The oath which has been taken by senators that requires such a verdict and judgment to be rendered as will best promote the welfare of the people of the state, is paramount to any rule of procedure that may conflict with its terms and its obligations. The judgment and the penalty should be adjusted to the circumstances of the case. He could not regard these circumstances as demanding the perpetual disqualification of the respondent—that while he may have violated law, and ought, perhaps, to be convicted and punished, the character of his offense does not require the severe penalty which the rules adopted for this court prescribe.

Mr. SIMMONS said he would endeavor to discuss the matter of the respondent's guilt or innocence under the laws and constitution of the state of Georgia. He could not traverse the field over which the gentlemen who had preceded him had traveled. This would require him to go back and review the rise and fall of European empires and the history of all governments up to the present time.

The constitution of 1877 repeals all laws in conflict with its terms, therefore when it declares that the treasurer shall not use the public money for his own benefit, it repeals any law that might have permitted such an act prior to its adoption.

Respondent admits that he has violated this constitution, but declares that he did so ignorantly. If he was ignorant of the act that he performed, then he should not be convicted. If he was ignorant of the law, he has no excuse, for all men are required to know the law and are presumed to know it. He would be glad to see how the respondent could be acquitted after the violation of law, but that in the face of the plain provision of the constitution he could not see any way in which he could be excused or justified. The constitution had spoken and the act of respondent was in direct violation of its terms. His sympathy inclined him to wish that respondent might be acquitted, and yet in the performance of his duty as a senator, sworn to support the constitution and the laws of Georgia, he could do more nor less than vote for his conviction.

Mr. BOWER. The question before this court is the order of the senator from the 18th district. To this he would first address himself, and then, as this argument has taken a range embracing all the facts and law of the case would present his views also. His objections to the proposed order are let that the manner of voting, as proposed therein, would probably tend to confusion in arriving at the final result; and 2nd, because he believed the object to be accomplished, might be arrived at by a shorter and simpler method. He would proceed in a calm and impartial manner to give his reasons for the part he had taken and would take in the progress of this trial. We are entering now upon the closing scene in another historic drama. Each senator has a responsibility to discharge to himself, this senate, this state and to God. He must say that he felt the weight of this responsibility, and while each senator determines for himself what the facts and law of this case require of him, he would for himself decide what duty demanded of him and perform it.

He could not conceive, viewing this case as a lawyer, how men who knew the law could regard the legal principles in the light in which they have been presented to this court. He meant to impute nothing improper, to any who differed with him, but sometimes partiality, which misleads the mind, springs from the noblest and purest emotion. He believed that those gentlemen who have taken an opposite position have been influenced by the purest motives, and the divenest principles. But he rejoiced that he was able to stand free from any partiality, and consider the questions involved, without bias from any cause.

The proposition presents itself in two forms. 1st, the act; 2d, the instruction. It has been argued that the constitutional provision had no force of itself. His view of this is, that from the time when that constitution declared it a felony to take interest for personal benefit, it became a felony. There are two ways to enforce it. 1st. By indictment in the courts of the county, and this needed to be enforced by the general assembly. But failure on the part of the general assembly to provide the machinery to carry the prohibition into effect, would not, in any manner, alter the fact that the act is a felony.

The second mode if enforced is, by a court of impeachment, which requires no legislative machinery for this purpose, the constitution alone being sufficient to authorize this court to punish for its violation.

He regards the respondent as being guilty of a flagrant violation of the constitution. His having made a good officer has nothing to do with the questions at issue. Nor does it matter what public sentiment may demand in his favor. The question is, has he violated the law? He says he did not know the law. It has been established, from the earliest periods, that ignorance of law is no excuse for its violation. The interests of society demand the enforcement of this rule. If it is to be broken in whose behalf should it be done? Must it be done for the benefit or excuse of an officer, and a high official? No; it cannot avail in any case; but if it should avail for any it should be for the ignorant who have not the capacity or opportunity to know the law. The fact that the interest was taken secretly and covertly and that the fee was received of the railroad company after a demand for the same, had actuated him in saying that the respondent is guilty of the flagrant violation of law. He had arrived at this conclusion from a calm, dispassionate and impartial examination of the facts and the law of this case. He should regard it as a misfortune if the senate should so act in this case as to seemingly sanction the conduct of this respondent.

At the close of the remarks of Mr. BOWER, the court of impeachment adjourned until 3:30 o'clock p. m., and the senate also adjourned until 3:25 p.m.

The senate met pursuant to adjournment, but transacted no business before the meeting of the court at the appointed hour.

The court being called to order, Mr. DUBOSE addressed the court briefly, insisting that the resolution of 1871 relieving Treasurer Angier of the suits then pending against him, recited the fact that it was not customary to require the treasurer to pay interest on the public funds into the state treasury; that this expression of the law-making power sanctioned the act of respondent. He denied that the only purpose of that resolution was to relieve Angier and to reward him in his opposition to the republican administration. It went further and declared the policy of the state in regard to the act of acquiring interest from the public fund, and related not to the treasurer then in office, but to all other treasurers in the state.

Mr. CUMMING followed Mr. DUBOSE in a general review of the arguments made during the discussion which has progressed since Thursday last. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. LESTER rose to address the court, when on motion of Mr. CANDLER, the high court of impeachment adjourned until 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

The senate resuming its session for legislative purposes, adjourned, on motion, until 9 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

The public has evidently been satiated by the long protracted discussion of the law and the facts involved in the trial pending. It may be truly said that the arguments pro and con have been crystalized, and the speaker who now originates any distinct theory or idea in connection with this course, must possess an extraordinary power of conception of thought, or must have travelled a great way in the path of legal research. Few cases of which history furnishes account have been more earnestly contested than this—it has been fought to the hilt at every inch of its progress, and with an ability on both sides that will render it of no great interest in the history of impeachment trials. But the end is not yet. The discussion has gone on through this day on the question of the manner of voting upon the articles, and when this is determined, if there should happen to be a conviction, then will arise another long and zealous contest as to what shall be the penalty imposed. Those voting for acquittal will labor to show that the acts committed are not worthy the extreme penalty prescribed by the constitution. Here, also, will arise a contest as to the proper construction of the fundamental law, in which there will be much to interest and instruct. There are some who hold to the theory that simple conviction for malpractice in office, without the imposition of any penalty by the court, results in removal from office and disqualification to hold office, as the consequence of a constitutional provision, disqualifying all from holding office who have been convicted of official malpractice by a court of competent jurisdiction. It will be replied that the court of impeachment is not such a court as is contemplated by that constitutional provision, and that a judgment of conviction here will not work such consequences. Upon the discussion of this question will depend, in case of conviction, the honor of the court of impeachment to modify the penalty to less than the maximum degree.

It may be safely predicted that the end is yet several days in the future, unless there should be absolute acquittal, in which event to-morrow may prove the finale of this extremely interesting, though somewhat tedious trial.

The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. CHARLES TALIAFERRO, of the house.

The roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. PAINE the house took up a resolution to pay the expenses of the special committee which escorted home the remains of Hon. JACOB C. CLEMENTS, of the senate. The house went into a committee of the whole to consider the resolution, as it contemplated the payment of money. Mr. RONEY occupied the chair.

The resolution was amended and favorably reported to the house, where it passed by 121 yeas to 0 nays.

Upon motion of Mr. NORTHERN a bill to enlarge the facilities of the State university by establishing a state normal school as a part thereof was taken up.

As the bill contemplated the appropriation of money the house considered it in a committee of the whole, with Mr. COLLEY, of Wilkes, in the chair.

Mr. NORTHERN, the author of the bill, made some earnest remarks in support of it. He has always been an active interest in this measure and has acted up to his conviction that this is a measure of great importance to the state.

Mr. YANCEY spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, giving sound reasons for his position and appealing to the house to look firmly at the measure.

Mr. ROACH said there had not been a more important bill before the house this session. He explained some of the benefits which would follow the passage of the bill and spoke effectively in favor of it.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, opposed the bill as being an evasion of the constitutional provision against state aid. He did not think it ought to pass, and argued that the state university ought to be the state normal school.

Mr. YANCEY again spoke of the advantages which would accrue from a passage of the bill. The gentleman's time having expired, it was extended, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Houston.

Mr. YANCEY continued his argument in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Houston, heartily supported the bill, and denied that the state had made appropriations to the State university. The state ought to make appropriations and leave their disposition to the trustees. He favored this as the best plan, but if this cannot be done, he favored such plans as the bill proposed.

Mr. KING opposed the passage of the bill as an unnecessary expenditure of the people's money. He taught school in 1845, and the methods then and now are really the same materially. Application and industry are the great agents of education. The state cannot afford a normal school.

Mr. COOK spoke earnestly and well, in favor of the passage of the bill, and was attentively heard.

Mr. HUMBER offered an amendment to the 8th section of the bill, providing that the $6,000 contemplated as an annual appropriation in the bill, shall not be given until the normal school is moved from Nashville to this state.

Mr. NORTHERN said the amendment was acceptable to him, and he again spoke in its favor.

Mr. HUMBER'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AWTRY offered an amendment that each pupil from Georgia should receive $50 in addition to free tuition.

The bill contemplates the removal of the Peabody normal school from Nashville to Georgia. The trustees of the Peabody fund give $6,000 a year to the school, and the bill proposes that the state shall do the same, and shall also allow the various cities to offer buildings, etc., to receive the location of the school. It has an endowment of $1,000,000, and besides free tuition gives to each pupil $200 a year to aid in paying board, etc. It trains pupils in the highest and best methods of becoming teachers.

Mr. HULSEY spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, declaring that he considered it of great importance, and asked that the house do not adopt the short-sighted policy which would prevent this blessing to the state.

Mr. AWTRY withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BORN moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. COOK offered a substitute that the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

Agreed to by yeas 58, nays 49.

Mr. COLLEY made the report of the committee of the whole, Speaker BACON having resumed the chair. The bill was read as amended.

Mr. PAINE stated that Gen. Dick Taylor, one of the trustees of the Peabody fund, had told him that he was anxious to have this great and wealthy school located in Georgia. On the fate of this bill depends Georgia's chance for this great benefit.

Mr. STROZIER said he was proud now, as at all times, to lift his voice in the interest of education, and he hoped the bill would pass. He was warmly in favor of the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Carroll, called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Mr. HUMBER used a part of the chairman's time to say that if the bill passed it would bring thousands of dollars into the state and carry nothing out.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were , and the nays 46, so the bill failed of a constitutional majority and was lost.

On motion of Mr. FORT the house took up a bill to explain the first and thirteenth sections of the bill to authorize the lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

Mr. FORT offered a substitute for the bill which was under consideration. He explained that the object of the bill was to provide that the lease might be paid for in United States bonds or currency instead of Georgia bonds as the original bill provides. The substitute was adopted and the bill passed on a call of yeas and nays by 94 yeas; nays 22.

The house took up a house bill passed in the senate, by substitute, to amend the charter of Senoia, in Coweta county. The substitute was passed.

The committee on rules reported in favor of the passage of a resolution to meet at 9½ a.m., adjourn at 1 p.m., meet at 3 p.m., adjourn at 5 p.m., meet at 8 p.m., adjourn at 10 p.m., to go into effect after today. The resolution was agreed to.

A bill to provide for purchase of lands to be removed by the United States survey in opening up the Savannah river, was, on motion of Mr. PAINE, taken up. He appealed to the house to pass the bill so as to facilitate the opening of the river. The bill was passed.

By leave Mr. MITCHELL, of Taylor, introduced a bill to provide a board of commissioners for Taylor county. The bill was read by consent and referred to the judiciary committee.

The house adjourned to 3½ p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house reassembled at 3:30 p.m., Speaker BACON in the chair.

By unanimous consent Mr. DUVALL introduced a bill to authorize the Cumming manufacturing company to borrow money on bond and mortgage. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By consent Mr. TURNER, of Brooks, introduced a bill to prevent seining in Piscola creek in Brooks county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A number of bills on which unfavorable reports had been made, were lost.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to regulate the practice of dentistry. Passed.

A bill to provide for the uniform assessment of taxes on railroad property of this state and to provide for the collection of the same.

Mr. AWTRY offered an amendment which provided that the ordinary of each county should furnish the comptroller-general with the rate of taxation for that county. Agreed to.

The bill provides that the comptroller-general shall tax the railroads and distribute the taxes so collected to the various counties through which the railroads run. It also provides that railroads shall be taxed at the same rate as other property.

Mr. WESTBROOK favored the bill.

Mr. PAINE and Mr. MILLER opposed it in vigorous speeches.

Mr. FORT and Mr. AWTRY were in favor of it.

Mr. RANKIN offered a repealing clause which was adopted.

Mr. COLLEY favored the bill. He argued that it was a measure of public necessity, and also of justice to all classes.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, said he would oppose the bill if it referred to the lessees of the State road.

Mr. FORT said it did not contemplate the imposition of any new burden on the lessees of this property.

Mr. LOFFMAN spoke in opposition to the passage of the bill and gave various reasons why it would act unjustly.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RANKIN spoke in favor of the bill and said no good reason had been given to show why it should not pass.

After the call of the roll several gentlemen asked to have their votes recorded.

Mr. HARRISON raised the point that those who were not in the house when the question was submitted could not vote.

The point was ruled well taken.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved that all members present be allowed to vote. Agreed to.

After the vote was finally consolidated it stood, yeas 85 to nays 32, so the bill failed of a majority. The house adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY

BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

Eagle Factory Stock; Georgia Railroad Stock; Southwestern Railroad Stock; Central Railroad Stock; Atlanta 7 per cent Bonds; Atlanta 8 per cent Bonds.

125 sep7 dtf head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 6, 1879.

The bond and stock market is steady at quotations:

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	98@100	Atlanta W'k's 7s	99@101
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	99@101
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 8s	105@107
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Atlanta 10s	110@112
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s	99@101
So. Car. vald 6s 85@ 90		Sav. City 8s, new 67@ 70	
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga.	108@110	Columbus City	65@ 70
& Conn. R. R.	110@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	106@107
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@108	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
STOCKS—		Central R. R. 7s	107@106
Georgia R. R.	78@ 80	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Central R. R.	65@ 67		
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		
South Wes R R.	98@100		
Atlanta Str't R R	98@100		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81¾; short 4.83¾. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, October 6.— Evening.—Money steady at 4@7, closed easy at 4. Exchange heavy at $4.81¾@4.81¾. Governments strong; new fives 103; four and a half per cents 105½; four per cents 102. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed strong and buoyant.

N. Y. Central	119½	Chicago & N.W.	84½
Erie	41	Preferred	101⅝
Lake Shore	96⅛	Rock Island	139
Illinois Central	91	Western Union	94¼
Pittsburg	103		

Sub-treasury balances: Coin.....$141,260,418 Currency.....$16,224,599

LONDON, October 6.—noon — Consols 98 1-16; Erie 39⅞.

PARIS, October 6—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 81f.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 6, 1879.

All the New York future months show considerable advance to-day, the market closing firm with sales of 84,000 bales. Spots are firm at 10⅝c and rather of an upward tendency. Net receipts at all the ports for two days amount to 37,55 bales; exports 45,280 bales; stock 317,454 bales. Spot sales to spinners amount to 515 bales; sales to exporters 500 bales.

Local futures transactions have been good to-day and a large number of operators attended the exchange. Spots are steady at 9¼c on street, and shippers' prices 9¼c. There seems to be a better feeling in the market than on Saturday, and receipts have been larger, amounting to 833 bales.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	141
Air Line Railroad	75
Georgia Railroad	179
Central Railroad	96
Western and Atlantic Railroad	223
West Point Railroad	119
Total	833
Receipts previously	14,814
Total	15,647
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	15,896
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	600
Shipments previously	10,903
Total	11,503
Stock on hand	4,393

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.	
Receipts to-day	833
Receipts same day last year	909
Showing a decrease of	76
Receipts since September 1, 1879	15,647
Receipts same time 1878	17,033
Showing a decrease of	1,386
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1, 1879	11,503
Shipments for same time last year	14,336
Showing a decrease of	3,833

Bacon Daily Cotton Report.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, October 4.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; net receipts 306 bales; sales 231; shipments 25.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—noon—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 6 7-16; middling Orleans 6⅝; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,500; American 3,150; futures opened 1-16 better; uplands low middling clause October delivery 6 5-16, 6 11-32@6 ⅜; October and November delivery 5 29-32@5 15-16; November and December delivery 5 15-16@5 27-32; December and January delivery 5 13-16; January and February delivery 5 13-16; February and March delivery 5 27-32; March and April delivery 5¾; May and June delivery 5 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, October 6—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 11-16; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 31-32.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 10⅝; middling Orleans 10⅝; sales 1,432 bales; net receipts 575; gross 5,726; consolidated net receipts 37,355; exports to Great Britain 19,688; to France 3,475; to continent 3,985.

GALVESTON, October 6.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 4,729 bales; gross 4,866; sales 2,048; stock 41,677; exports coastwise 609.

NORFOLK, October 6.—Cotton firm; middlings 10; net receipts 8,277 bales; gross —; stock 17,965; sales 259; exports coastwise 2,601.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¼; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts none; gross 64 bales; sales 15; stock 1,168; exports to continent 185; coastwise 60.

BOSTON, October 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 983 bales; gross 4,904; sales none; stock 582; exports to Great Britain 2,833.

WILMIN

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝; in New York at 10⅝c; in Atlanta at 9½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain, southeasterly winds stationary or lower temperature, followed by barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, October 6, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.98	69	95	E.	Brisk	.02	H'y R'n
Augusta	30.12	78	73	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	29.82	75	77	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.84	78	83	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.86	78	86	E.	Light	.00	Fair.
Key West	29.99	81	83	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.74	71	100	N.	Gent	1	Lt. Rain
Montgomery	29.82	71	100	E.	Brisk	.78	Lt. rain
New Orleans	29.79	74	86	N.	Fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.09	77	86	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent, being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., October 6 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.05	68	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.01	72	71	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.98	76	64	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.96	74	72	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.99	71	80	E.	Brisk	.01	Cloudy.
10:31	29.98	69	90	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
						.02	H'y rain

Mean daily bar.....30.001 | Maximum ther..... .76
Mean daily ther..... 71.0 | Minimum ther..... .66
Mean daily humid. 83.0 | Total rainfall..... .03

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
336 mar25,'79 dly

$10 TO $100 INVESTED IN WALL Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for Pamphlet explaining everything. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York. 609 oct4—d6w sat tues thur 4wk y6w

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS.
Buy your Trunks and Satchels at the New York store, 48 Whitehall street.
oct5d3t sun tues thurs

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Short-hand writing—W. E. H. Searcey.
Auctioneers, merchants, etc—W. C. Morris & Co
Steam engines, etc—Taylor Manufacturing Co
Schedule—Georgia Railroad Co.
New Automatic—Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.
Peters street residence at auction—G. W. Adair
Sheriff's sales—William Buise.
Executors' sale—Perry & Ezzard.
Citation—R. C. Beavers.
Administrator's sale—M. H. Wooddall.
Executor's sale—Thomas E. Dodd.
Citation—Daniel Fittman.
Sheriff's sales—W. A. Wilson.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Governor's Guards, Attention.

You are hereby ordered to appear at your armory in full dress uniform this Tuesday night at 7 o'clock sharp. By order
W. I. HEYWARD,
E. L. HIGDON, Capt. Comd'g.
Secretary.

Attention, Bobolinks.

You will appear at your armory on Wednesday at 10 a.m. to listen to the address of Captain Jenks.
Your captain takes pleasure in announcing that he has purchased tickets by the Kennesaw route to New York and return at $25 for the round trip.
You will visit Washington, Baltimore, New York, Montreal, Quebec, and St. Catherines, Canada; also, Acworth, Georgia.
By order. "ORDERLY SERGEANT."
Bobolinks.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 5, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—A large extra edition of THE CONSTITUTION will be printed in the morning. Advertisers should take advantage of it.

—The cotton factory has a very large order to fill and require more help. See advertisement in another column.

—The presentments of the grand jury of Fulton county will be found up on another page. This paper calls attention to several very important subjects.

—A very interesting series of meetings is going on at Wesley Chapel. Rev. Mr. Jones is a man of power and he is moving the people.

—The flour put up at the "Atlanta Flouring Mills" by H. Lewis is unexcelled; his brands Patent Process, Choice, and Extra Family have a splendid reputation; try them.

—Col. M. M. Tidwell, formerly of our judicial circuit, and a prominent lawyer of our state, has been spending a few days in our city. He is now a resident of Cedartown, and sustains the high character for honor and legal ability in his present home that he did among our people.

—The Southwest Georgia Fair at LaGrange, does not occur this week, but on October 14, 15, 16 and 17, commencing on Tuesday, October 14. The 5th U. S. Artillery band will furnish the music for the fair. Our citizens should visit LaGrange during the fair of the above association.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Ida Johnson, of Cartersville, is in the city.

—E. A. Flewellen, of Thomaston, is in the city.

—W. O. Wadley, of Bolingbroke, is visiting the city.

—W. D. Gailllard, of Charleston, was in the city yesterday.

—Phil G. Cohen and wife, of Augusta, are in the city.

—Robert Toombs and W. H. Toombs, of Washington, are in the city.

—J. D. Abraham and Miss C. V. Abraham, of LaGrange, are in the city.

—M. O. McKibben, of Jackson, was in the city Sunday.

—Samuel F. Rice, of Montgomery, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama, is visiting the city.

—F. J. Spratling and his lovely bride reached this city yesterday and for the present are guests of Colonel Albert Howell.

—Lewis Lynch, of Columbus, is in the city feeling the pulse of Atlanta merchants on the subject of Columbus dry goods.

—E. W. Hammond, Charley T. Logan, and Charley P. Beeks, three of Griffin's handsome society attractions, worshipped in Atlanta Sunday.

Gran's Grand Opera.

A rare treat is in store for our music-loving people in the advent of the Grau English opera company, which comes to us with an excellent name as being a first-class musical organization.

The New Orleans Times remarks: "There is no doubt but what the Grau company is a thoroughly good one and if it was ever doubted before they have shown last night in the production of the popular and pleasing opera 'Fatinitza,' which they gave with nerve, precision and style. Both the solo artists, as well as the chorus, were in splendid trim, and the fact that most numbers had to be repeated was sufficient evidence of the successful hit the opera has made. Special mention must be made of the two prima donnas of the company, Misses Blanche Corelli and Alice Rosmer, who not only excelled by their beautiful singing, but also by their finished acting. Equally good were Messrs. Lourent and White, the latter extremely funny sometimes. The opera was well mounted and superbly dressed."

The company will remain but a few nights and every one should go.

POLITICAL POINTS.

MR. TILDEN'S GAME IN NEW YORK.

The Republicans Confident that Kelly Will Hand the State Over to Them—The Probabilities Fully Canvassed—The Southern Republicans and Their Boom.

REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.
Correspondence New York Sun

ALBANY, October 1.—On the surface, the prospects of republican success were never better than they are at the present time. In public the leaders talk with the utmost confidence of carrying the state, and rate their plurality as high as 50,000. But in private, those who are usually well-informed are now more anxious to learn what is going on than to reveal what they know. One of them said:

"We shall probably elect Cornell, but it is not the dead sure thing that most of our people think it is. We are fighting Samuel J. Tilden, and he is the shrewdest politician in this or any other state. He appeared to throw away all his chances of success when he invited the Tammany bolt and split the democratic party. But I have had a suspicion from the first that he was playing a game larger than we could understand, and that between his consummate skill and his barrel he would contrive to bring about unexpected results. The greatest danger to which the republicans are exposed is over confidence. Many of them seem to imagine that if they sit still, and let the Robinson men and the Kelly men fight it out, the two democratic factions will destroy each other and turn the state over to Cornell. That is a mistake. We can win because on a full vote there is not more than a difference of 10,000 between the two parties, and Kelly and the greenbackers together can be trusted to draw off at least 50,000 votes from Robinson. But it is never safe to build large hopes on the quarrels of your opponents. The democrats may patch up a peace before election day, or Kelly may find himself without substantial backing. The republicans, however, have gained already a decided advantage from the democratic dissensions. Our people were inclined to accept defeat as a foregone conclusion. They could not see much chance of carrying the state, and they were getting indifferent and apathetic. But the democratic row inspired them with new hope and fresh zeal. Their prospect of success was so improved that they went to work. If they keep on working to the end of the canvass they will win a victory whether the democrats remain apart or come together. But right here is the difficulty: Their lack of hope made them despondent; their sudden accession of courage rendered them active; and now their overconfidence threatens to betray them. I think our newspapers make a mistake in claiming an easy victory as the result of democratic discord. Horace Greeley, when he was a power in the republican party, always wrote freely on the possibilities of defeat when he was most confident of success. Such warnings never diminish the ardor of the faithful, and they stimulate continued efforts."

"Is Mr. Cornell the strongest candidate that your party could have named?" I asked.

"I don't know. He is strong enough for all practical purposes. His strength is the strength of the party. He has neither fallen behind nor gone ahead of the orthodox standards of republicanism. I repeat that we shall probably win, but it will not be done by folding our arms and trusting to the democrats."

These were the remarks of one of Mr. Cornell's friends. I next consulted one of his republican enemies, whose hostility to him and Senator Conkling is intense, but who retains his regular relations to the party. He said: "It is part of Roscoe Conkling's good luck that this fight in the democratic party should occur at this particular time. Under ordinary circumstances 50,000 republicans would have scratched Cornell's name from their tickets, but they are convinced now that twice that number of democrats will bolt Robinson, and finding that their protest would be of no effect they have decided to go in and support the regular ticket and postpone their revenge till some more opportune occasion."

"Then you think there will be no serious defection from the republican ranks?"

"Not if things continue as they are at present to the day of election. But I can imagine a condition of affairs which would make an immense difference. If it became clear toward the end of October that the Tammany revolt was subdued, and that Kelly could not carry more than 10,000 or 15,000 voters with him, and that Robinson's re-election was probable, then you would see an uprising of the anti-Conkling republicans which would bury Cornell so deep that he couldn't hear Gabriel's horn when it sounded. But since the experience of the liberals in 1872 every republican who hopes for anything in politics, now or hereafter, has learned to be exceedingly cautious. If Cornell is to be elected, we who are not Mr. Conkling's followers must be able to show that we helped to elect him, or it will go hard with us. But if he is to be defeated——" Here the speaker brought his remarks to a sudden close, apparantly with the idea that I could fill the unfinished sentence; but I can't.

Another republican of considerable influence, in the central part of the state, said: "The election in New York will be decided on the 14th of October in Ohio. If Foster should be elected by the majority that his friends claim for him, Cornell's election would follow almost as a matter of course. But if Foster is defeated and Ewing is elected I should not want to be held responsible for the result here. There are a million voters in this state, of whom one-tenth are without any fixed political opinions. Sometimes they don't vote at all; but if they see that the current is setting strongly in one direction or the other they come out and act with the winning side. The republicans have reason to be satisfied thus far with the elections. They gained an unexpected victory in California, and recovered the power which they lost last year in Maine. But if they are beaten in Ohio, Maine and California will be forgotten and all the prestige of victory will go to the democrats. The worst of it is that some of our leaders do not attach any importance to this phase of the canvass. They look on Ohio as John Sherman's ground, and argue that the only effect of Foster's defeat would be to weaken Sherman's presidential boom. But that is not the way the nasses look at it, by any means. The average voter will see in the loss of Ohio a decline in republican strength as compared with 1876 or with 1875, the year preceding the last presidential campaign. He will also remember that Ohio has been confidently claimed by most of the republican papers during the past six weeks, and if it is lost he will learn to distrust their claims hereafter. My opinion is, however, that we shall carry Ohio."

A politician from the northern part of the state had these remarks to offer: "The republican managers will blunder if they do not make much of their attention in this campaign to the cities. Our danger is in the rural regions, in the agricultural districts. A good many farmers are ready to swallow the bold assertion of the democrats that the credit of reducing the taxes belongs to Lucius Robinson. These farmers have always been the most faithful of republicans, and any serious defection among them would upset all our calculations. They must be seen and influenced, and it can only be done by a thorough canvass, in which state issues shall be fully and fairly discussed. In all the leading cities of the state the republicans will get a much larger vote than usual, owing to democratic dissensions. But we cannot afford to fall behind in the country, for it is there that the great bulk of our strength has always been located."

Lest the foregoing opinions should convey a gloomy impression of the republican outlook, it is proper to add that all the representatives of that party with whom I have talked expect that Cornell will be elected.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON Special Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The sequel of the recent republican meeting of southern men has never been told, and is too good to be kept. All that has yet reached the public about the matter is that they were not satisfied with the course of the administration in giving patronage to the south, and were on the eve of forming a defensive association. So far as this goes, it is well enough, but there was additional gore on the moon. Among those present were Ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina; Swails and Cardoza, of South Carolina; ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; a son of Parson Brownlow, and Solicitor Raynor, of the treasury. The last named patriot prefers to style himself an old-line whig, and is, perhaps, the only relic now extant. He did not have much to say, the speech of the evening being made by Pool. This statesman proceeded to wax very wroth over the outlook. He tore his hair and went into all sorts of gymnastics. He said, among other things, that he had recently been in extensive correspondence with leading republicans of nearly all the southern states, and he found it the universal feeling that the southern man didn't count since it was found that his vote did not longer avail to save the republican party, and that they were determined on a change of front. He then proceeded to outline the southern policy. As soon as it was seen by the nomination of the presidential candidate that the party meant to build its hopes on a sectional issue and fight things on that line, just so soon would he and many others desert the ranks, and stump the northern states in the interest of the democratic nominees. So long as no attention was paid at the north to the appeals of the southern republicans for help, they did not see why they should break any traces in helping along the ticket. It can not be said to be a bolt against any special candidate, but a general feeling of disgust with the present republican "desertion," as they call it. Pool was applauded vociferously; but Raynor and Swails and Cardoza, all office-holders under the government, said they did not propose to indorse any such sentiments, and all of them announced on the spot that they would have nothing to do with the indignant squad. Pool claimed that Akerman, Grant's attorney-general from Georgia, sympathized with him in this movement, and had promised a hearty support, saying he would prefer a democratic president to a republican elected on sectional grounds that would be the ruin of the party in the south.

SWEETER NOR TAFFY.
Chicago Tribune.

A "stalwart" from Galesburg stalked into the Tribune sanctum yesterday, and accosting the editor, said:

"See here, Mr. Editor, I don't want you to leave out of your old Tribune anything about the Grant boom."

"Why not?"

"Because everything about the 'boom' is sweeter nor taffy to the fellers down our way; you can't give the boys too much of it. I tell you she's comin'."

"Who's coming?"

"Why, the boom for Grant, and don't you forgit it."

And then he departed.

TO-DAY'S CONVENTION.

BOSTON, October 6.—The greatest interest centers in to-morrow's democratic convention. The fact that Hon. John Quincy Adams, who had been selected as president of the convention, has been replaced by Leveritt Saltonstall is construed by many to mean that Mr. Adams is to be nominated for governor.

THE CONNECTICUT VOTE.

HARTFORD, October 6.—It is certain that the constitutional amendments providing for biennial elections of members of the legislature, and extending the term of office of judges of the supreme and superior courts to the age of seventy-five years, are overwhelmingly defeated. Several towns voted on the liquor license question, and some of the country towns voted against the licenses, but the majority voted for them. Now that the constitutional amendments are defeated there will be an election for half of the senate and for a new house of representatives in November. Had the amendments passed there would have been no election this autumn, and the present legislature would have held over one year. In towns where the municipal authorities were voted for the results are encouraging to the republicans.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, October 6.—The democratic convention met at noon to-day, and was called to order by Hon. Albert Voorhees, chairman of the state convention. Louis Texada was made temporary chairman. After appointing a committee on credentials, recess was taken until 6 p.m.

The committee not being ready at 6 to report, further recess was taken until 8 o'clock, Wiltz's supporters voting down the proposition to adjourn until morning.

THE ACTING OF MR. JACKSON.

His Portrayal of Christian Ross, the Father of Charlie.

THE CONSTITUTION reporter upon whom is devolved the painfully pleasant duty of wielding the keen and glittering dramatic dissecting blade which hangs in this office, purposely refrained from using it upon Mr. Jackson, who appeared the other evening in the character of Christian Ross, in a stage-abortion termed Charlie Ross.

Mr. Jackson had once been in the safe business in Atlanta, and the reporter, while inclined to praise his acting before seeing it, extended to him the charity of a most golden silence. But unlike the eloquent Emmett, Mr. Jackson asks not the charity of silence. He wishes to be noticed, a formal request to that effect even now lies upon the table and stares the reporter pleadingly in the face.

Embodied in this request is the statement that the play of Charlie Ross was given for the first time in Atlanta by the Jackson combination. This is true, and in connection with that small audience, exquisitely tortured, but haughtily patient of its wrongs, this reporter tearfully trusts that it has been given for the last time.

Mr. Jackson also avers that it was his first appearance on any stage. Yes, and it ought to be his last appearance on any stage. Failing to claim our praise as a walking gentleman, he is at least entitled to our pity as a walking stick.

If he ever wishes to achieve reputation as a heavy man he should return at once to the safe business.

If he continues to play the character of Christian Ross he should buy a voice which could at least be heard by the orchestra, borrow a memory which will relieve his wife of the terrible onus of prompting him while she is in a dead faint, and procure a face which will not look as impassive as a brick when it should writhe with agony. If he cannot do this let him rent one of those men who act as dry goods signs and hire two stalwart "supes" to roll it in upon the stage. Then Mr. Jackson by taking his place in the audience and watching the man on wheels would have some faint conception of the passion and power with which he plays Christian Ross.

If he cannot do this, he should engage a benevolent scene shifter to drop a coal of fire on his back when he gets to the pathetic part. If this did not have the desired effect, it would at least cause him to rush over the footlights and fall with destroying force upon the orchestra, which would be better still. Anything to get Mr. Jackson off the stage and silence the bass fiddler. His name appears upon the programme in big bold letters to indicate that he is a star. He is a fallen star, which emits not even a feeble flicker of the lowest order of any kind of dramatic talent.

Sublimely tame, superbly flat, magnificently weak, he was met in Atlanta with a puff and left it with a hiss.

Our parting advice to this presumptious satire on a poor player is to devote forty years to the study of Hamlet's advice to the players, and then apply for the position of head scene shifter in the troupe which he now aspires to lead. He is as bad as Miss Boyle is good. Who can put it stronger? Ta Ta, Christian!

The Fanchon of Miss Boyle is indeed an exquisite creation. There was a time in the history of the American stage when Maggie Mitchell, the great original Cricket held, as if by divine right of genius, the supreme place in the delineation of this delicate and fanciful character, but that time has passed, never to return. Age and ugliness, those twin foes of dramatic queens, have set their seal upon her face and form, and the roses have been driven out by the wrinkles. True, the diamond still sparkles within the casket, but the casket, alas, is defaced, its brightness among the things that were. Make way, then, for the new queen, who in the person of Miss Anna Boyle, now wears the crown, for to-day, she reigns supreme in the glorious Cricket. Her laughing eyes, her flowing hair, her witching grace, her shapely form, her airy motion, her mellifluous voice seems gifts of nature for the very part —and as she flits with wayward grace amid the shadow dance, or repels with noble scorn the traveling peasants, or weeps upon the breast of old Padet at sight of her dress of shreds and patches, or melts the heart of stern old Barbeaud by her matchless pleading, or hides the deadliest love she feels for Landry, only to make it plain, or last of all clings about the neck of him for whose love she had braved every trial, we forgot the actress and seemed to stand amid the sunny hills of pleasant France, where Fanchon lives and moves and has her being.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning with Hon. George Hillyer on the bench and during the session, which lasted all day transacted the following business:

W. A. Gilbert vs. J. B. Langley. Rule Nisi granted.

J. M. Whitmire vs. J. R. Gregory. Verdict in payment for the plaintiff for $132.04 principal, $86 interest and costs of suit.

Mary Harmon vs. John Harmon. Service having been perfected in the case, ordered by the court that the plaintiff be allowed to proceed.

Application for charter for the Southern female university granted.

The application for charter to organize the Atlanta Building and Loan association granted.

J. K. S. Case vs. Sallie Case. Total divorce granted.

W. F. Trammell vs. J. C. Freeman. Verdict for the defendant. Court then adjourned until 8:30 a.m. this morning.

DRY GOODS! CARPETS! BOOTS AND SHOES!

We have the largest and most elegant display of fine Dress Goods, Medium Dress Goods, Cheap Dress Goods, Hosiery, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Brocade Velvets, Elegant Mourning Goods, Flannels, Cashmeres, and General Stock of Staple Dry Goods NOW SHOWN BY ANY HOUSE IN GEORGIA,

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our Carpet Room is now double the size of any Carpet House in Atlanta and filled with all grades of NEWEST PATTERNS. Velvets, Body Brussels Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, 3-Plys, etc. Also, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Window Shades, Wall Paper, AT AS LOW PRICES AS CAN BE FOUND IN THE SOUTH.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We have an unusually large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of all the best makes known to the Southern Trade. We guarantee satisfaction in style, quality and fit.
CALL AND LOOK AT OUR IMMENSE STOCK. IT IS A PLEASURE TO SHOW THEM.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
19 aug31 d2m tow 3d 4th 5th col 4th page

HOUNDING RENFROE.

The Movements of a Certain Party Alluded to.

ATLANTA, GA., October 6.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The Renfroe trial seems to excite more than passing interest in Atlanta. Renfroe has many friends and some enemies. One man who has been very active working for Renfroe's conviction is a prominent bank official in this city. I am informed that since this trial commenced this bank official, when he was not engaged in lobbying with senators to convict Renfroe, has been engaged in making up a bond for a friend of his, who, he says (confidentially), will be appointed treasurer if Renfroe is convicted and removed. This same bank official has been to more than two banks in this city, as I am informed, since Renfroe's trial commenced, offering inducements for them to join him in making this bond that they could control the deposits. This same bank official received large benefits, and no mistake about this, when Angier was treasurer; he has received none of the chicken pie since. He is hungry for some. He thinks Renfroe's conduct outrageous—perfectly ruinous—but wants to do just what he wants Renfroe convicted for doing. If it is wrong for Renfroe to take interest on public money, is it not wrong for the security on the bond of a treasurer to take it? If he is to be convicted for permitting his securities to take it, is it not wrong for a good member of the Presbyterian church, who can make a bond for one, to be working to convict and remove a treasurer for doing just what he wants to do and what he did do under a former administration? But then, I forgot Renfroe ought to be convicted to save the party and make room for a friend. A little more talk in the senate will probably change the deposits, and some men will be happy. FAIR PLAY.

JASPER'S DAY.

The Centennial Celebration Next Thursday.

Thursday Savannah will be filled up with thousands of visitors, politicians, newspaper men, soldiers and brass bands from all portions of the country, who will assemble in that city for the purpose of attending the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the gallant Sergeant Jasper. The general committee of arrangements say that beyond all doubt there will be twenty thousand visitors in Savannah upon that day.

The curtain will go up at nine o'clock in the morning when a procession of over thirty companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery will march through the streets, headed by the superb band of the 13th United States regiment stationed in Atlanta. General John B. Gordon, Governor A. H. Colquitt and other distinguished men of the present day will be assigned to positions in the line of procession.

At the laying of the corner-stone General Gordon will deliver an address, and probably Governor Colquitt will make a short speech. Yesterday James C. Shaw, general traveling passenger agent of the Central railroad, reached this city for the purpose of raising a "boom" for the Savannah centennial. He found this a very easy matter, as he soon found many who were going.

The Central passenger train that left here yesterday had on board nearly one hundred through passengers who were en route to Savannah. Yesterday afternoon about one hundred tickets were sold to parties who will leave to-day. A dozen extra passenger coaches of the Central railroad have been ordered to report at Atlanta so that ample room will be provided for all who will go.

At the camps of the Thirteenth United States infantry an order has been issued requiring one company of the regiment and the full band to report at 9 o'clock this morning in readiness to leave for Savannah at 2:15 to-day. The company will consist of 50 picked men and in all probability will be commanded by Captain DeCourcey. Other officers may also go with the company and the band. Two passenger coaches have been provided for the use of the company and the band. The passenger train that leaves to-day at 2:15 will in all probability carry to Savannah two hundred people.

—Every lady will do well to read the advertisement of the "New Automatic," and write for particulars as there directed.
000 oct7 d2taw16t wed sat

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

Good Living.

The secret of good living is of vast importance to all mankind. Every good liver knows this—but when the liver is bad, then take Rosadalis, the great Southern Romedy, and Mott's Liver Pills. They are sure to restore you to health. oct1 d&tlw1w

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
331 mar21 d&wly

50,000 people will read to-morrow's Constitution.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS!

Our stock is replete in Novelties. Enliven your trade. Come and select in person new and attractive goods cheaper than ever sold. We guarantee to save you all Freight, Breakage and Insurance, and sell you only Staple fast selling Crockery, Stamped and Wooden Ware and House-furnishing Goods, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, etc.
McBRIDE & CO.
547 nov28 d1y 1o'l

Boys' Clothing—only large stock in the city at W. M. Scott's. oct7—d1t

Ladies, go to W. M. Scott to buy Children's Suits. oct7—d1t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best and cheapest stock of Winter Boots and Shoes at the New York store.
oct5d3t sun tues thurs

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures costiveness and Sick-headache.
For sale by J. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

The public of Atlanta will save money by ordering their goods from Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Charleston, S. C. All goods amounting to $10.00 and over will be sent free of charge. 323 sep20 dtf

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

500 assorted Ladies' Cloaks at the lowest prices. 48 Whitehall street, New York store.
oct5d3t sun tues thurs

A large edition of the Constitution to-morrow.

Don't forget that you can get your goods free of charge from Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Charleston, S. C., much cheaper than any house in Atlanta is able to sell them. Their stock at present is over $200,000, and one of the most exquisite of selections can be made. You can rely that the strictest of attention will be paid to all orders.
323 sep20 dtf

A trial package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge at
ALL DRUG STORES.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

OPENING.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8 and 9, I will be pleased to show the ladies an elegant assortment of imported Bonnets and Hats; also the handsomest

Ties, Feathers and Flowers

in all the new designs and shades.
MRS. A. F. PICKERT, 45 Whitehall st.
oct5 4t 2dpage

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver,

PLATED-WARE, Etc.

This is the largest and best selected stock that has ever been brought to the city, and we invit attention to the elegant specialties we have introduced this season, in

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS AND MATCHED PIECES,
Bronze Clocks, Bronze Statuettes,
VASES, OBJECTS OF ART IN SOLID SILVER-WARE, ETC.

These goods are fresh from the factories and have been bought at the low prices that havee recently prevailed.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers.
000 oct5—d1m
34 WHITEHALL STREET.

DR. W. G. BROWNE,
DENTIST,
33 1-2 Whitehall Street.
Sets of Teeth Inserted
IMMEDIATELY AFTER EXTRACTING.
Operative Dentistry in the higher branches a Specialty. sep21 dtf

William Cranshaw
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.
I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth
aug10 dtf 4th pg

Take "BLACK-DRAUGHT" and you will never be bilious.
For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

One firm orders 3000 extra copies of the Constitution to-morrow. Every one will be mailed to parties in the country. Advertisers, now is your chance.

DENTAL DEPOT.

To the Dentists of this and joining States:
Send your Models and have plates put up for less than you can afford to lose the time

Sets of Teeth for $4, $6, $8 and $10. Best teeth and plates used. Over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. D. SMITH, Dentist,
220 sep13 d3m sun tues 4th pg

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures dyspepsia, indigestion and heartburn.
For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
124 sep7 d&wkly6m 2d or 4th pg only

Stop using Calomel and try "BLACK-DRAUGHT" for liver diseases.
For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Satchels and Hats at the New York store, 48 Whitehall street.
oct5d3t sun tues thurs

Order your Clothing of W. M. Scott.
oct7—d1t

Send in your advertisements to-day for our extra edition.

A man died of liver complaint! One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" would have saved his life.
For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

The largest and cheapest stock of Overcoats in Atlanta at W. M. Scott's.
oct7—d1t

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT A WELL LIGHTED up stairs room, centrally located. Address, with terms, this a. m., "Renter," 24 Broad street. oct7—d1t

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS in good locality, near business portion of the city. Address, stating terms and locality, J. W., this office, for one week. oct7—d1t

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRtue of an order passed by the Ordinary of said county, on the first day of July, 1878, at the regular July Term, 1878, of the Court of Ordinary, I will sell at the Court-house door, in said county, on the first Tuesday in October, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, at public auction, the following property, as per sub-division and plat exhibited on day of sale, to-wit:

That certain lot of land lying in the city of Atlanta, State and county aforesaid, known in the plan of said city, as lot one hundred and fifty-seven, and bounded north by Calhoun street two hundred feet, southward by Gilmer street, continuation of Taylor street, one hundred feet; south east by lot fifty-two, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and consisting one-half acre, more or less.

Sold as the property of Joseph M. Mareschal, late of said county, deceased, for the purpose of distribution.

TERMS CASH.

G. W. ADAIR,
Administrator,
Estate Joseph Mareschal, deceased.
9 sep2d&wkly tues

MILTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the town of Alpharetta, in said county on the first Tuesday in November next, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Lots of land Nos. 618 and 679, 2d district and 2d section of said county. Levied on as the property of T. J. P. Reavis, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the superior court of said county, in favor of M. Reavis vs. said T. J. P. Reavis. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney. Tenant in possession notified. WM. BUISE, Sheriff.
000 oct7 w4w

Administrator's Sale,

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Court of Ordinary of Greene county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court-house in Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in November next, the following property, to-wit:

One house and lot in the city of Atlanta, known and distinguished in the plan of said city as the west half of lot No. (66) sixty-six, on the corner of Decatur and Butler streets, and being a part of lot No. (32) fifty-two, having a front on Decatur street of one hundred and ten (110) feet and running back on Butler street to lot No. eighty-four (84), containing one-half acre, more or less, with a neat framed Cottage Dwelling House, containing four rooms; also, a kitchen and other necessary buildings.

Also, at the same time and place, one house and lot in said city, known as part of city lot No. (84) eighty-four, fronting one hundred feet on Butler street and running two hundred feet back, and framed Dwelling House, containing two rooms.

Sold as the property of Mrs. Emma C. Sherwood, deceased, for the purpose of distribution. Terms of sale—Cash. September 23, 1879.

ROBERT B. SMITH, Administrator of Emma E. Sherwood, deceased.
447 sep26 d1aw6w til nov4 stue

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR October, 1879.—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in October, 1874, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One cooking range and utensils, 6 bedsteads and 6 bureaux, the same being in possession of Mrs. R. E. Chisolm, and levied on as the property of the said Mrs. R. E. Chisolm to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Georgia, in favor of R. S. Dashiel vs. Willis P. Chisolm, defendant, and Mrs. R. E. Chisolm, security on defendant's bail bond.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.
000 sep10 dlaw4w

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR November, 1879.—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in November, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that part of land lot number 145, south of Peachtree creek, containing 115 acres, more or less. the same being in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Said property levied on for the purchase money, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court, in favor of Clark Howell vs. Reuben Arnold. Property pointed out by plaintiff. This property postponed from July sales, 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in said county, being part of lot No. 85, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county and known in the subdivision of the Whitehall street lot of the Cozart property as lots 11 and 12, adjoining each other, the whole being triangular in shape, situated at the corner of Whitehall and Windsor streets, commencing at their intersection and running southwest along the southeast side of Whitehall street, 104 feet to lot No. 10; thence southeast along line of lot No. 10 117 feet, more or less, to Windsor street, and thence along the west side of Windsor street 207 fe

ATLANTA.

The Steady March of Her Progress.

Growing Greater and Stronger Every Year that Comes and Goes.

THE DETAILS OF HER EXPANSION PROPERLY SET FORTH.

A Glimpse at Her Various Enterprises.

A Study of the Causes Which Have Made Her What She Is.

A DAY WITH THE MERCHANTS AND ON 'CHANGE.

Some Statistics that Will Astonish the Public.

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT CITY AS TOLD BY A CORPS OF REPORTERS.

The story of Atlanta's progress grows monotonous. The wonderful expansion that she experienced ten years ago, and that, with the exception of a year or two, have marked her career every since, demanded the use of superlative adjectives. There is nothing to add to these; all that can be done is to repeat them.

We consider the cotton year that closed on the 1st of September the most propitious year that Atlanta has ever known. While there may not have been during this year, the hurried and unreasonable growth that characterized some former years, the growth has been about as rapid, much steadier and more compact, of better material, more deliberate, and therefore more steadfast. The growth has been harmonious and the various departments of enterprise have worked hand in hand. None have lagged. All have moved forward with spirit and zeal. The population having increased, houses have been built to give homes to the new comers, stores have been established to serve them, and new industries established to occupy them. The result is that at the close of the year we find the city advanced leagues forward on the road to greatness and supremacy. Some of the details of this growth will be found below, and further details will be found in the columns filled by the busy hands of our staff of reporters. To these we invite careful attention.

WHAT WILL THE CENSUS SAY.

There are few persons who fully appreciate the growth that our city has made in point of population. It must be remembered that according to the last census, Atlanta is placed behind Savannah in population. Our grand total is put down at 21,723, while Savannah is credited with 28,177. There is no sort of doubt that the census of next year will put Atlanta far ahead of Savannah, and officially establish ours as the first city in Georgia. But this will not be the most wonderful story of the census. It is our firm belief that the census of 1880 will give Atlanta nearly 50,000 inhabitants, against 27,177 in 1870, thus showing that within ten years it has more than doubled its population. This result will be unprecedented in the history of southern cities of similar size. The unofficial census of 1878 give us 42,823 inhabitants—which showed that we had doubled in eight years—and this census, though unofficial, was taken under oath and carefully. It may be accepted as very nearly correct. It is certain that the population has increased heavily in the year 1879. We believe that this increase will go up to 5,000 people. If this is a correct estimate we should count on very nearly 50,000 in the census of '80. But if we go over 40,000 the record will be a fine one, and of course will show a percentage of growth hardly paralelled in the south. It must be remembered that three years of the past ten were years of unprecedented panic and depression. As to the increase in population in the past year, everything goes to show it. The city is crowded with people. There is scarcely a decent vacant house in all its limits, and there is a demand for hundreds. The schools have overflowed, where a few years ago they were more than ample. Over 800 children, white and black, were denied admission this year to the primary departments. The best judges agree that the increase for the past year may be put at 5,000 souls, and it must be considered, too, that these new people are not the reckless and irresponsible people that made the increase of our population in the flush years, but quiet, steady, business people, who have come for legitimate business, and to make the city their home.

THE MATERIAL GROWTH.

A careful estimate, made by one who is interested in the building of Atlanta estimates that there have been 550 new houses of all sorts started or finished during the past year. Of these houses only about sixty were stores—the balance being residences. Some of the houses cost as much as $20,000—and the average cost may be put at $1,500 to $2,000. These buildings have been scattered about in the suburbs, and in the by-streets and have not attracted the notice that they would have made on the main thoroughfares. It has been impossible for the past year for an observer to walk in any section of the city without running upon a house either just finished or in process of erection. Of these houses thirty have been built by the Germania Building and Loan Association, which will build as many more next year. Another association of like capacity has just been organized.

In the central part of the city it is now impossible to get a lot. Everything is taken, and there is "standing room only." The Young Men's Library Association bought three lots for $7,500 and closed up about the only opening in the business part of the city. In the suburbs, large tracts of land, heretofore unavailable, have been plotted into building lots, and sold at remarkable figures. It is not unusual for a score or so of these lots to be sold in a single day. The side streets are being rapidly filled in and built up, and eligible lots near the street car lines are becoming scarce.

A notable feature of the building of the past year has been its fine character. In houses at all pretentious the style of architecture is the most modern and elegant, and the decorations are rich and handsome. We note among others Brown's Block fronting the passenger depot, and the Inman stores on Broad street. Even the most modest of cottages are built on approved plans, supplied with water and gas and fitted up with water-closets, bath-rooms, etc. The amount of comfort and convenience thus added to living in the city can hardly be computed.

While the houses built in Atlanta last year have amounted to 550, equal to a small city themselves, and have aggregated in value about $1,000,000, the outlook is that even more houses will be built in the next year than in the past one. The incoming tide is busily looking for homes. There are thousands of neat lots scattered about the side streets of the city and in the suburbs, on the most accommodating terms and at reasonable figures. These will be taken up rapidly and dotted with small, comfortable houses. The chances are that, while we shall not have so many handsome houses put up, we shall have many more small ones—and that we shall rapidly win the name of the "city of homes." The street car system that permeates every section of the city really brings the outer business lots to the heart of the city. It gives the residents in that section a home that is free from the dust and stifle of the city, and is yet within a few minutes of the business portion.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, ETC.

The affairs of the city were never better administered than they have been during the past year. A prudent and sagacious mayor—an intelligent and careful city council, have given us good government. For several years past the assessed value of property, following the universal shrinkage of values to a specie standard, has gone steadily down. It has dropped off despite the increase of buildings until the income was very much shortened. During the last year the turn was made. Instead of decreasing, the taxable values rose, and the return of the assessors showed for the first time in five years an increase over the previous year. The law providing for closer returns of personal property, passed a year and a half ago, and that resulted in adding $20,000 to the income of that year, worked even better during the year just closing. The income has, therefore, been sharply increased. The most important change, however, that has been made is in the law of the charter. That law has heretofore declared that one-fourth of the tax on real estate shall be annually applied to the reduction of the debt. This has taken yearly about $50,000 out of the annual income and passed it to the debt balance. The law is now changed so as to provide that only $25,000 a year shall be paid on the debt. This adds about $25,000 to the annual income of the city available for current purposes. This amount, properly applied, will relieve the stringency heretofore felt in many departments, will enable the council to meet the demands of the growing city, and to spend some money in beautifying its waste spots—in establishing a park or building a market or providing for new schools. And yet, as it is impossible to increase the debt, and as $25,000 per annum will steadily wipe out what debt is already created, this change will not in the slightest degree affect the credit of the city.

The water-works, heretofore an expense to the city, have now reached a point where they are more than self-sustaining, and where a surplus will be carried over each year. This surplus should steadily increase. By the changes in the charter law, effected at the present session of the legislature, there are several new sources of revenue open to the city, by which its income can be mended somewhat, one of which is the proper adjustment of taxes upon business firms. We may safely look for a rapidly increasing income.

The tax now put upon the real estate by the city is one and a third per cent. This includes the public school tax, and covers all taxes of all sorts. This rate cannot be increased. It is less than that of most cities, and is not larger than that of any first-class city. The water rate is about $8 to $12 a year for an ordinary family. The streettax is $3.50, and there are no other special taxes of any sort whatever. The water-tax is of course charged only to those premises that use it. Atlanta's bonds stand high in the market and are considered first-class securities. Her 10s are worth 110 to 112, Her 8s bring 105 to 108, and her 7s are worth 99 to 101. A new issue of bonds with which to fund the floating debt of $400,000 is just provided for. They will be made 4s, or 5s, or at the most 6s, and will be sold at par. This will tend to reduce the current expense, as the city now pays 6, and 7, and 8 per cent for money with which to carry this debt. Altogether the financial outlook for the city is bright, and it may be safely assumed that she has passed her worst days. It must be remembered that the steady reduction of the debt of course cuts down the interest account, which reduction frees the money thus employed for other departments.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY.

The business of the city has increased in value and profit during the past year. It is an ordinary thing to hear a merchant say that he has made more money in one month of the present season than in the corresponding two months of any season for the past four or five years. Two new railroads—the Marietta and North Georgia and the Elberton road have opened two important sections to our trade, and two important feeding roads, the Dahlonega and the Lawrenceville roads, are being projected or actually built. Legislation has been secured by which the extension of the Macon and Brunswick road from Macon to Atlanta will be made as promply as possible. These roads will add vastly to the trade of Atlanta, increasing it in value and efficiency.

Our merchants have been extending their acquaintance and sending out their travelers to new regions. An excursion of over 500 merchants from the Carolinas to Atlanta a few weeks ago, during which they carefully tested Atlanta's privileges as a market, has resulted in the enlarging of our dominion, and the establishing of new business relations. Similar excursions, we learn, will be arranged for other sections. The business advantages of the city have been much improved in the past year. A telephonic exchange, employing over 50 miles of wire and connecting about 200 stations, has been established, and has done much to help the business of the city. Competent and convenient cotton and produce exchanges have been established, and have somewhat systematized the business usually done through such offices.

The only falling off that the past year has shown has been in the cotton receipts. These went short of the receipts of the year before by about 8,000 bales, but there were special and temporary reasons for this decrease. The receipts for the opening year, are large and increasing, and there is little doubt that the total will this year go beyond the old figures. The causes that operated against Atlanta last year have been removed, our warehouse system has been amended and improved, and the coolest and wisest observers look for 125,000 bales this year.

The capacity of most of our leading stores has been increased. In many cases they have been doubled. In the dry goods stores especially has this increase been marked. The half-dozen leading retail dry goods stores of Atlanta are now superior to any stores between Baltimore and New Orleans. They cover thousands of feet of floorage, carry stocks ranging from $100,000 to $280,000 in value and employ from 30 to 50 clerks. They claim that their business has increased so as to make the occupancy of their former stores impossible, and that their present palace stores are none too large for their trade. The trains on all the roads leading to Atlanta are so run that shopping parties can come into the city in the morning and return home in the evening. In this way there are persons coming all the time from the towns and cities about Atlanta, who bring commissions from their friends and acquaintances. The system of sending out supplies has also come to be very largely practiced by our merchants and the mails bring daily orders. The increase of the volume of trade has brought with it new facilities and new firms to handle it. There is scarcely a day that the newspapers do not announce some new firm that has established itself in the city and asks for patronage. The merchants are all hopeful and encouraged. They have balances on the right side of the ledger for the past year, and hope to swell these balances to unprecedented figures during the coming year. There is no lack of capital in the city, and the banks are amply able to carry all the merchants who need help. Money is always to be had in any quantity, on good paper at low figures.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

If the past year had achieved only two projects that must be accredited to it, it would stand as a white-letter year in the history of Atlanta's industrial enterprises. Within this single year we have seen established on a firm basis the rolling-mill and the cotton factory. For several years the rolling-mill has languished. It would run awhile and then be closed for awhile. It was now struggling along and now closed in bankruptcy. For the past year however, it has been doing more than well. Under the management of Mr. Grant Wilkins, its credit has been restored, its character re-established, its stock made worthy, and the mill put upon a paying and permanent basis. It now works nearly 400 hands, and is one of the most important industries of the state. The cotton factory has been in a state of inactivity some years. Owing to certain causes it seemed impossible to get it on its feet. It was thought for a long time that it would have to be sold by the sheriff, or abandoned. Mr. H. I. Kimball, however, aided by Governor Bullock, succeeded during the present year in organizing it in fine shape, and in starting it. It now works about 300 hands and consumes about twelve bales of cotton per day, making about 15,000 yards of cloth. Its capacity is for 800 hands and fifty bales of cotton per day, and it will be pushed up to that limity as rapidly as possible. It is now established beyond peradventure, and will prove a great blessing to Atlanta in the future.

Besides these two great enterprises, the host of small enterprises that make Atlanta one vast hive of industry have prospered through the year. The most careful survey does not show a single idle enterprise—not a single shop or factory, or mill that is closed or idle, or that has been closed during the year. They are all running on full time and with fine prospects, and with one accord pronounce the year just closed one of constant prosperity and showing a revival of values. There is no doubt that Atlanta is the greatest manufacturing city of the state, and the statistics will show this. In variety of industries it has no rival, and year after year shows an increase and expansion.

THE HEALTH, CLIMATE, ETC.

The year has been notable for its healthfulness. The mortality reports for each month have shown the regular percentage of deaths which has been for years in Atlanta the very smallest percentage upon so large a basis of population. There has been no excess of deaths for any months, and no hint of epidemic. One year ago while the whole south was quarantined, Atlanta kept her gates opened and invited the refugees from all yellow fever points to make their home here. They came by the thousands. Several cases were imported and died within our limits, but not a single case was bred. The city remained as healthy as ever. There were cases that died in the hotels—the same doctors who attended the imported yellow fever patients, visited local patients—and it was established as firmly as human proof could make it, that yellow fever could not exist in this climate, and at this altitude. This year the city has pursued the same course, and with the same result—and Atlanta is fixed as one of the points in the south—if not indeed the only point of importance—that is absolutely invulnerable against the approach of yellow fever. Our city is becoming famous throughout the country for its extreme healthfulness. Several health institutions have been put here as the best point from which to operate. The Drs. Gatchell, who have been famous in Chicago for their treatment of consumption, have been for several years in the south looking for the best point to which they could invite their patients, and where they might hope to make permanent cures. After having tested several other points they have settled upon Atlanta as the best point, have established themselves here, and advise their patients to seek them here. Atlanta has the highest altitude of any city of more than 30,000 inhabitants in the United States. It is seven miles from any considerable stream of water, and is a high table land swept by shifting breezes that keeps the atmosphere pure and clean. The death rate is about 700 out of 45,000 to 50,000 people.

P. H. SNOOK.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN GEORGIA.

7 AND 9 MARIETTA STREET.

It is a pleasure to stand on any of the business streets of Atlanta and look at long rows of stores—the fruit of noble energy and honest toil. Who can but respect the men who occupy them—these sovereigns of enterprise, these heroes of practical effort who, feeling that they have been sent into the world to do something, have not folded their hands in idle dreams, but went to work and became the architects of their own fortunes. THE CONSTITUTION takes a pride in the business men of Atlanta. Many of them started life without capital, but labor, perseverance and integrity have led them to independence and gathered honors for them.

But a short since P. H. Snook started a business on Marietta street. Started in a little path, yet onward was his motto, and the path has widened as he advanced, until it has led to a business of magnitude and importance. His successful career is one of the gratifying records of the city. From early morning till late evening every hour of his time is actively employed in packing and shipping, receiving and storing away furniture, exhibiting goods and making sales. Furniture and boxes, drays and porters strung up and down the street in front of his rooms keep up a continued scene of activity.

His success is not the result of accident, not that he has a monopoly in his line of business, nor is it due alone to his strictly honorable business transactions. He is a live, energetic, progressive man, fully conversant with his business and the markets, and knows how to secure advantages which will result in benefits to his patrons. Then, too, in the various styles and qualities of his goods everything is specially selected to meet the demand of this section of the country. So superior a judgment in every respect is displayed by him as to invite customers not only from various localities of Georgia, but from several adjoining states.

Aside from the fair dealing of Mr. Snook, there are other reasons why there are advantages in trading with him: He buys from first hands for cash. There is another advantage he possesses over competing houses: He makes his contracts for future delivery at old prices. Then again, he makes a specialty of hand-made work at only a small advance on machine-made, and he will always have in store a full line. Another advantage to purchasers, his contracts enable him to offer superior inducements, having made his selections in person. Then, too, he has the exclusive sale in this market of the products of many first-class factories. Then, too, the wonderful growth of his business should induce a greater patronage, for it is satisfactory evidence that he is the man qualified for the work in which he is engaged. In selecting his goods, the utmost good taste is displayed, and not only this, but suitable material, and at prices in accordance with different sized pocket books. He has just returned from a visit to the largest first-class factories of the west, and is well prepared to fill bills for any class or style of furniture called for. He deserves a liberal patronage for the nerve displayed in engaging in business at the time he did, and that, too, without capital. Not only this, but he has greatly aided in building up the furniture market of the city, and fixing the prices of goods at the most reasonable figures.

The activity of Mr. Snook, whose industry has made a secure and permanent system in the furniture business, guarantees the utmost satisfaction to his old customers, and especially invites new patrons, to whose attention we commend the house.

There is not much about a sewing machine needle that would lead an inexperienced person to believe that there is much care and skill required in its manufacture, but the contrary is the case nevertheless. To make a good needle requires the best of material; the best of machinery; and even then a careful inspector will reject about one-third of the needles made as unfit for use. Genuine Wheeler & Wilson needles are all inspected, and the company, at its offices, sells only perfect needles of the best quality. Inferior needles cause endless trouble and care should be taken to secure only the genuine.

THE KENNESAW ROUTE.

For speedy and certain transit to the north, east and west, by regular connections with popular routes of travel, we commend the above mentioned road. The roadbed is smooth and solid, the equipments superb, the trains speedy and safe, and its conveniences for travelers unsurpassed in all the appliances necessary to the comfort, gratification, and necessities of the traveling public. Every class of people who travel, whether for business or pleasure, should make the passage by this famous and singularly attractive route. In every feature of its superior equipments, great speed, as well as the numerous advantages offered by its gloriously beautiful and varied scenery. The speed is safe, yet rapidly made, carrying travelers through delightful sections of country, giving views of agricultural wealth, rich resources, and beautifully cultivated surfaces of country. Much of the country passed through is unequalled in grand and attractive features of landscapes. Much of the route is a beautiful panorama. Mist-crowned mountains bristle with sentinel pines; valleys are wreathed with thin, white, vapory veils, and gleam and glow with rosy tints as the fingers of the sun's rays cast them far into the purple shadows of the valleys and heights. You speed now along the side of a mountain, then glide along the edge of a flashing stream, cross vast chasms, and pass through such scenery as will please the fancy. Speeding over the smooth rails, you pass through such sections made famous by the historical reminiscences of the war. Grim mountains stand as monuments commemorating the valor and prowess of the dead and living soldiers who battled beneath their frowning and soleman shadows. Purling creeks and roaring rivers echo and bear the memories of the past on their rugged changing bosoms, and on every broken ridge the records and memorials are written on the seared rocks and in the hearts of the people never more to be effaced. Seated in the most comfortable coaches, the eyes are charmed and hearts delighted the entire route by the ever changing, beautiful and interesting views which flit by like the shadowy fancies of a dream. All along the route travelers will find the best accommodations and at reasonable prices.

There is not a better officered road in the south than the Kennesaw, and this has made it the speedy, safe, comfortable road that it is. Under its management the line rapidly assumed and maintains an efficiency that exhibits in a remarkable degree the capacity and good business qualifications of the competent gentlemen in charge. In Colonel B. W. Wrenn, general ticket agent, the road secures the invaluable services of one of the most competent and active railroad men in his position in the south. With comprehensive ideas, tempered by the utmost caution and prudence, he manages the vast details of his important department with skill, intelligence and fidelity to the company's interests, which singularly evidences his splendid business capacity. The remarkable success which has attended his labors has established for him a greatly respected name among the prominent business men who properly estimate superior talents and efficiency. Under his arrangement the interests of this splendid line are daily enlarging and increasing in profitable importance to the company and traveling public. By understanding the situation he exercises liberal views in his transactions, and hence we commend him to passengers as a gentleman whom they will find always disposed and ready to furnish them every facility possible and attentive consideration of their requests and demands.

That which is easiest counterfeited is oftenest counterfeited. We hear of no imitation Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine for the reason that it costs too much to make a thoroughly fine and serviceable machine.

W. S. SAUL,

WHOLESALE GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALER, 85 BROAD AND 78 FORSYTH STREETS.

Since the coming of Mr. W. S. Saul to Atlanta about one year ago to establish himself in our midst as a general commission merchant and wholesale produce dealer, that line of trade seems to have received a new impetus. His large establishment, No. 85 Broad and 78 Forsyth streets, has attained a wonderful and well-deserved popularity, not less for the extent and excellent quality of the stock which is carried, than for the promptness, fairness and perfect reliability of the man whose fine business brain gives direction to the affairs of all the house.

To deal with such a man is as pleasant as it is profitable, a fact which is becoming well known to the merchants throughout Georgia and the south. The capacity of his house is very great. It extends from South Broad entirely through to Forsyth, and notwithstanding the large space at hand it is always filled to overflowing with an extensive supply of everything which pertains to the wholesale grain and produce trade. No wholesale house in Atlanta has better facilities for storing and handling immense produce stocks than that of Mr. W. S. Saul, our successful general commission merchant The finest flours which ever came to this market are found in great variety here. Mr. Saul is propietor of Salamander mills White Rose Fancy Flour, one of the best brands—also, of the Snow Flake Extra Family Flour, another very popular brand—also, of Saul's Pet Family Flour, still another excellent variety. In the flour line Mr. Saul has had a splendid experience, and those who deal with him understands that the flours which he offers to the trade are just what they are represented to be, and are sold at the very lowest figures consistent with a reasonable profit

Mr. Saul is agent for Virginia manufactured Tobacco, of which he keeps always on hand a well selected and varied stock, which he is selling at factory prices. He is also agent here for the celebrated Patapsco Baking and Bread Powders, of which he has an excellent stock now on hand.

He has constantly on hand Flour of all grades, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Molasses, Lard, Poultry, Potatoes, Onions, Meal, Meats, Corn, Oats, Hay, Bran, also, Cigars and Tobacco in large quantities.

He refers by permission to Major Campbell Wallace, president of Merchants' bank, and W. M. & R. J. Lowry, bankers, Atlanta. Give him a call.

MORRIS, REDWINE & CO.

THE GREAT NOTION DEALERS—11½ NORTH PRYOR STREET.

By all odds the largest stock of fancy goods and notions to be found in Atlanta are kept on hand by the above sterling firm. Their spacious store room is filled with a vast variety of everything in the notion line, and they are selling more notions and fancy goods to-day than any other wholesale notion house within the limits of the state. The growth of this young firm has been marvelous, and although this is only their third season in Atlanta they have firmly established themselves as perfectly solid, reliable, and thoroughly alive to the trade. They are shipping goods daily to five different states, and the merchants throughout the south cannot do better than to trade with this first-class firm.

They take this method to tender to their friends and customers their thanks for the hearty support which has been given them since their opening in Atlanta, and have the pleasure to state that their fall and winter stock of American and imported fancy goods and notions is now complete. Greatly encouraged by the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon them, they have felt justified in considerably enlarging their stock for the coming season, and now feel no hesitation in asserting that they can exhibit a stock, at present, which in extent, variety and lowness of prices is unsurpassed in the entire south.

As heretofore this firm will keep up a high standard in the quality of their goods, carefully avoiding shoddy, auction and shop-room articles. Among their extensive and well-assorted stock of wholesale notion goods we take pleasure in directing public attention to a few salient features. They have on hand one the largest supplies of buttons to be offered to the southern trade and are selling them at prices strictly in keeping with the times. For cheapness and excellent quality their buttons have never been excelled in the Atlanta market. Collars by the thousands, of all shapes, all colors and all prices may be found there. Handkerchiefs of exquisite finish and plain make in profusion. Stationery for the million. Pocket-books of every design and on the most reasonable terms. Ribbons of all width, from the costliest to the cheapest. A splendid collection of fans in attractive styles. Clocks, Cloaks, Combs, keeping the best time, giving the best comfort, subduing the most stubborn locks. Toys in great abundance. Corsets of lovely shape and delightful pressure. Dolls in rich variety. Quantities of Suspenders, Umbrellas, Violins, Envelopes. In a word, everything in the Notion line may be had there at the lowest possible figures. Remember the place, 1½ North Pryor, up-stairs. Don't pass by without entering—you will surely be pleased.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,

27 MARIETTA STREET—AGENTS FOR COOPER'S FARM ENGINE.

The leading agricultural house and seed store of the state, is that of Mr. Mark W. Johnson & Co., No. 27 Marietta street. It contains the most extensive assortment of agricultural implements and the most varied and excellent collections of seed ever offered to the southern trade. Mr. Johnson is too well known in this city and throughout the state as a merchant and as a man to render it necessary here to go into any encomium upon his great experience as the one or his high standing as the other. Suffice it to say that the great stock of which now fills his store will be sold to the farmer at the very lowest rates consistent with reasonable profits.

The business of the firm has grown greatly within the past year, and it is now the custom of those who once extend patronage to it to continue in the good work. This is as it should be for every article which passes out of their establishment is always found to be exactly as represented, and satisfaction to all customers is the natural result.

Mark W. Johnson & Co., are agents for the best commercial fertilizers and fertilizer material ever brought to this market. Cotton Plant guano, Johnson's Compound Potash, Coe's Superphosphate and many other excellent fertilizers may be had here at the lowest figures.

Mark W. Johnson & Co. make a specialty of grasses. They keep on hand an abundant supply of the following named seed: Red Clover, White Clover, Blue Grass, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, etc., and a circular giving all necessary information as to how to sow them and when, the very best varieties to select, together with other information touching their cultivation, may be had upon application at their store.

Mark W. Johnson & Co. make flower seeds a specialty. They have fine varieties of immortelles, ornamental foliage, ornamental grasses, greenhouse seeds, etc. Indeed, everything that pertains to the flower garden can be had here on the most reasonable terms.

Mark W. Johnson & Co. keep constantly on hand plows, harrows, cultivators, reapers and mowers, and everything else used in farming—all of the best makes and to be cheap, and don't you forget to call at 27 Marietta street, under DeGive's opera house, and see their stock.

THE CONSTITUTION.

A Great Newspaper and How it is Managed.

The Best Within the Reach of the People of Georgia.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF THE SOUTHEAST.

The Prospectus of "The Constitution" for the Great Campaign Year.

Next year will be the most exciting year known in the politics of the past twenty years.

The democrats will make a good fight for constitutional liberty, while the republicans will make a desperate effort to retain their hold upon national power.

In Georgia the contest over the governorship, the state-house offices and the congressional seats will be bitter and exciting. The extraordinary issues raised during the present session of the legislature will enter more or less deeply into the opening campaign and make it a famous episode in Georgia politics.

Outside of political affairs the world was never so busy. Constant progress is noted in the realm of science—great problems of civilization are being rapidly worked out—the business of the world is reviving sharply—and surprises and developments burst upon us in panoramic succession.

No man can afford to be without a good newspaper for the next twelve months. The world will slip by him and leave him in ignorance unless he keeps fully posted as to the affairs of the day.

To those who wish a newspaper that is a picture of the day—that shows up its vast affairs and its small concerns—we offer THE CONSTITUTION, and claim that it is the best within the reach of the people of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and the Carolinas.

It is the ambition of the managers of THE CONSTITUTION to give every day the news of the day, garnished with such comment only as is necessary to its thorough understanding. In the pursuit of this purpose it spares neither money nor trouble.

THE CONSTITUTION has an editorial staff that, in ability, brightness and careful clear-headed, sparkling work, is not surpassed by the staff of any paper in the country. The opinions of its editorial page are quoted all over America, and are given due weight as coming from the "leading southern newspaper"—while its brilliant and pointed editorial paragraphs are famous from Maine to California, and find a conspicuous place in the columns of the best American papers. On the editorial page of THE CONSTITUTION all questions of public importance are dealt with candidly, impartially and definitely. The paper gives its influence to the best interests of Georgia, the south and the country.

The TELEGRAPHIC NEWS EQUIPMENT of THE CONSTITUTION is superior to that of any newspaper in Georgia or the surrounding states. It is supplied regularly with an after-midnight instalment of associated press news not sent to any of its competitors, and is enabled to present daily important items of news, later returns from elections, and later news of notable occurrences than can be found in any newspaper printed within its territory. Besides this THE CONSTITUTION is served with daily letters by telegraph from Washington during the sessions of congress, and with specials from all important news centres throughout the year. Its telegraphic bill is much larger than that of any paper in the southeast, and its service is superior to any.

The CORRESPONDENCE of THE CONSTITUTION is full, ample, well-distributed and capable. It has regular correspondents all over the country and prints daily letters upon news matters or special topics. Staff correspondents are dispatched to all points of interest, to write up letters on special development or important occurrences. In its correspondence, THE CONSTITUTION claims precedence, and guarantees its readers that no paper surpasses it in this respect.

HUMOROUS AND SKETCH WRITERS—Recognizing the demand for the spice of humor or satire in the busy affairs of life, and feeling that a moral may be often pointed with a joke, THE CONSTITUTION has a corps of humorous writers regularly employed that is without equal on any daily paper in this country. "Bill Arp," the genial and famous southern humorist, contributes a letter each Sunday to its columns. "Uncle Remus" and "Old Si," the well-known writers who under the homely phrase of negro dialect, carry a delightful current of humor and wisdom, contribute constantly to THE CONSTITUTION being engaged upon its staff. "X. I. E.," whose humorous sketches have created so much discussion throughout Georgia, and who has gone to the top of the ladder at the first bound, is regularly engaged by THE CONSTITUTION, and has published some of his best sketches in its columns.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT of THE CONSTITUTION is under the charge of Colonel Joseph Troup Lumpkin, one of the most experienced and reliable writers upon this subject, and this department in THE CONSTITUTION is recognized as authority on the matters of which it treats. It is of incalculable value to farmers.

THE CITY DEPARTMENT of the paper is in the hands of a corps of competent and active representatives who present daily a map of Atlanta—its bustle, its business and its happenings.

THE FINANCIAL department of THE CONSTITUTION is managed by a reporter whose whole business is given to the markets and the movements of trade, and who has made the financial and commercial columns of the paper a most important feature.

THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS are published in THE CONSTITUTION, from reports prepared expressly for it by Captain Henry Jackson, the reporter of the supreme court. This one feature makes the paper indispensable to lawyers.

The legislative and convention reports in THE CONSTITUTION are fuller, more correct and comprehensive than can be found in any other paper. Skilful stenographers are employed and when necessary verbatim reports are rendered. In short, THE CONSTITUTION claims that it furnishes to its readers the completest, best and brightest paper they can get.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is furnished at $10 per annum postage paid. It is mailed promptly and reaches almost every part of Georgia on the day that it is printed. In the cities of Atlanta and Macon it is served by carriers to its subscribers before breakfast.

THE WEEKLY is furnished at $1.50 per annum, or to clubs of 20 at $1 per annum. THE WEEKLY is a complete paper, made up especially for weekly readers, and contains the news of the DAILY properly digested and condensed.

The circulation of THE CONSTITUTION has already gone far beyond anything ever attained by a Georgia newspaper, and it is rapidly increasing. No better way of making money can be desired than by raising clubs for THE CONSTITUTION. Agents are wanted every where where the ground is not already occupied. For terms, etc., address

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

Piedmont Air-Line.

The commercial growth and prosperity of a section is clearly demonstrated by its mail facilities. In this age of expansion and progression the wants of commerce demand the rapid transit of the mail by the shortest and safest route. Trade seeks no circumlocutory route. This section labored for years under the disadvantage of having no mail facilities equal to the demands of the mercantile public.

The completion of the Piedmont Air-Line opened up the shortest and most direct route for the rapid transmission of the mail. Lines competed for obtaining this service, and after a spirited contest, the Piedmont Air-Line was selected for the white mail car service. The

SUPERIOR CHARACTER OF ITS ROADBED

and rolling stock; the excellence of its coaches, and skill of its employes, was so patent to the government that they considered it their duty to select a line so pre-eminently qualified to discharge the service required at their hands.

The cars are making regular double daily trips, constituting it the longest continuous rail mail car line in the world.

Having successfully demonstrated the wisdom of the officers of the railway mail service and postal department in selecting it as the line for the white mail car service, by their prompt performance of the duties required at their hands, the public endorse the selection with their heartiest sanction and generous patronage. The stern and irrefutable logic of success of the white mail car service over the Piedmont Air-Line is to point out, unerringly

THE ROUTE FOR ALL PASSENGERS

going either east or west. Besides the safe and speedy transit assured to passengers, and the comfort and conveniences of the trains, the scenery and climate of the Piedmont belt offers inducements not offered by any other line and not to be overlooked by travelers.

Another sequence of the establishment of the Piedmont Air-Line as the route for the fast through mail service, and through passenger business, is to define with precision the channel for the early transmission of freight. The people have been convinced on these points, and thence the Piedmont Air Line has become the national highway between the east and west for speedy and safe communication. It is

THE GREAT ARTERY OF COMMERCE,

giving life, health and prosperity to the section traversed by it. Its beneficial influences are appreciated as they are appreciable. It is adding to the material and moral progress of the country. The rapid increase in taxable values of $30,000,000 and in productive capacity between Richmond and Atlanta is as astonishing as it is marked, and the same result will be the effect of the line from New York to New Orleans. Cities long established are taking on a new growth and villages and towns are springing up like magic, all along the line.

Every industry and pursuit is feeling the educating and stimulating influence of the line, and the arts and sciences are taking on new development of power.

Taine in his history of English literature has well said that the body of man in every country is deeply rooted in the soil of nature. All depend on the dew point and the thermal range. The Piedmont Air-Line traverses the section where independence was first proclaimed on this continent, where freedom won some of her proudest and most decisive triumphs, and whose sound health and morals go hand in hand. In aiding in bringing this grand section into CLOSE COMMUNION WITH THE WHOLE COUNTRY, and developing into grander nobler life the native strength of character of the people the Piedmont Air-Line achieved a victory for Christian civilization worthy of the praise of the coming ages.

It is an artery of new life to humanity Christian philanthropy and national grandeur. It brings the sections together with imperishable bands of steel, and accomplishes more in the work of pacification between them than all the battlefields that have marred the earth since the dark ages. It requires no prophetic skill to perceive that the Piedmont belt is one of the great future's

CENTERS OF POPULATION,

and coming ages will award to the Piedmont Air-Line the highest meed of praise for being an essential factor in producing this great result.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Piedmont Air-Line is the route to the numerous Edens in "the land of the sky," where mountain and valley, earth and sky, stream and forest, is bathed in the sunlight of a peerless splendor, and redolent with the spirit of fragrance; where its waterfalls gleam like falling stars or myriads of diamonds, and its crystal streams like threads of silver, ripple along in softest melody.—New York Herald.

SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE.

The passenger cars of the Piedmont Air-Line are crowded daily. The Air-Line is the shortest and best route to the north. It runs through a healthy, picturesque section, and grows more popular every day.—[Sunday Gazette.

WELL-EQUIPPED AND FURNISHED.

Had a delightful ride over the Air-Line to Atlanta. This is indeed a splendid road, well equipped and furnished with the finest cars of any road in the south. Chesterfield himself would not have made a more polite conductor than those employed on the road. All the comforts and conveniences offered on any road are found on the Air-Line. There is not a better managed road anywhere.—Hartwell Sun.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

As it was our pleasure to pass over a portion of this road we can frankly say that it was in the most excellent condition and the employes were attentive, efficient and courteous.—Barnesville Gazette.

TRAVEL INCREASING.

This great freight and passenger railway, from New York and the North to and through the heart of the South, is destined to grow in population under its present able management. The travel is increasing in volume—and its depots along its entire line give evidence of the great amount of business doing in the freight department.—Christian Index.

A GREAT LUXURY.

This is the only line running Pullman palace drawing-room sleeping cars south of the Potomac river. These cars are similar to those used on the Pennsylvania railroad, and run between Atlanta and New York without change.

MEETS THE PUBLIC WANTS.

This line was the first to inaugurate the system of round-trip tickets in the south, and the opposition lines are pushing forward to keep pace with it. A few more such steps will teach them that liberality towards the traveling public that should characterize corporations asking a share of public patronage. When you contemplate going north or east be certain your tickets read via Piedmont Air-Line, which will secure rapid transit, good eating, ease and comfort. This line is seventy-two miles shorter and about three hours quicker than any competing line, and equipped with all the modern improvements for safety and ease, with the best road-bed in the south.—Gainesville Eagle.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Piedmont Air-Line, which has been steadily growing in popularity, is now one of the finest lines in the United States. The roadway has recently undergone great improvements. Some years ago when the line was first constructed the uneven road-bed, lofty and frail trestles, made a trip over its rails a little more romantic than was consistent with the ideas of the average tourist. Now, however, the road-bed is fixed, the rails largely of steel, and the spider-legged trestle has given place to the anaconda-like embankment, and substantial bridges have supplanted the temporary structures.

The equipments are first-class in every particular.—Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

Boots and Shoes.

Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, September 22.

That visitors to the exposition appreciate everything that is legitimate is shown by the crowds which congregate at the portable shoe factory of Messrs. W. E. Schmertz & Co., which is located on the north gallery. It may be said with perfect assurance that no display at the exposition gives greater satisfaction. Two machines are in operation, viz: A standard screw and a sewing machine, turning out shoes just as they are, and have been manufactured, for years, by Schmertz & Co., in their factory. They are manufacturers on a large scale, of ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes, running over seven hundred hands and turning out twenty-two hundred pairs daily. Mr. Murray, one of the firm, who superintends the factory says they are putting in improved machinery, which will enable them to turn out three hundred additional pairs, increasing their number to twenty-five hundred pairs daily. For years their trade has been principally confined to the eastern, middle states and the far west, having, besides their mammoth store here in Pittsburg, a branch office in Boston and one in Chicago. For the past year and a half Mr. W. H. Johnson, one of their salesmen, has been introducing their goods through the southern states and has met with such success in that locality, viz: North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, that it is the intention of the firm to locate Mr. Johnson in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, where he will make it his headquarters and open an office with a full line of their samples, for the benefit of their southern trade. Their goods are made of first class material, and are guaranteed in every respect, so that the purchaser runs no risk. Altogether, in the different departments of their factory, they employ about seventy-five of the most experienced freeman. For style and finish of their shoes they surp

KEELY'S.

JOHN KEELY'S GREAT HOUSE,

62 AND 64 WHITEHALL STREET.

No adequate conception of the extent and magnitude of the dry goods trade of Atlanta can be found until one has looked in upon the vast and varied stock of John Keely, of whom it may be truly said he is fully abreast of the times in everything which pertains to the dry goods trade. The visitor to his magnificent emporium, Nos. 62 and 64 Whitehall street, is puzzled to whether he is most impressed with the extent and variety of the stock, the admirable manner in which it is displayed, or the splendid judgment exercised in its handling. Every department is distinct and sturdy within itself. Skilled salesmen selected with a view to their peculiar fitness to preside over the various departments are seen on every hand, ever courteous and ever prompt to supply the wants of customers who swarm there from morning to night. A small army of clerks, active, intelligent, and always on the alert to see that the great public is not kept waiting. And over all, the handsome, genial, polite Captain Keely himself, here, there, everywhere throughout the great establishment conducting his immense business in such manner that the hearts of his customers are won even before their bargains are struck. If we were called upon to state the secret of Captain Keely's wonderful success in the dry goods business in Atlanta we would say that it was due to the marvellous magnetism of his manner, coupled with the beautiful method and splendid executive ability shown in the arrangement of his stock and the conduct of his business. Among the incidents to that success we would mention the excellent quality of his goods, the reasonable terms upon which they are sold and the exquisite tact and taste brought to bear in their arrangement and display. At present Captain Keely is handling one of the grandest stocks ever brought to Atlanta. It comprises absolutely everything which can possibly be needed by any one in quest of dry goods. It is a perfect treat to glance at his silk department. His immense lines of black and colored silks challenge the admiration of every customer, and have already made him famous for the richness, the beauty and attractiveness of this class of goods. They have been selected with great care, and cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. The bargains struck in this department are something marvellous. No firm in Atlanta can hope to sell more goods in their line than Captain Keely, because he has the nerve to lay in a big supply and the tact to put them at the lowest possible prices consistent with small profits. The most fastidious customer is sure to find the silk of his or her choice, for here may be found the very handsomest black silks ever brought to Atlanta, and colored silks of all the loveliest shades known to the trade. It is not surprising then that this, one of the most popular departments in the whole store, is daily thronged with eager buyers of the fair sex who never fail to appreciate its beauties and its bargains.

Then, too, there is the cloak department full of interest and ever popular. Indeed, Captain Keely carries a heavier stock of cloaks and dolmans than any two houses in the state. Here every size may be found, here every kind and every conceivable style, for ladies' misses and children. The light, the heavy, the handsome, the ordinary, all manufactured after the most approved fashion and offered at prices in strict keeping with the times. There is no house in Atlanta or in the state which can successfully cope with the great house of Captain John Keely in their branch of his vast and growing business. Of the cloak trade in Georgia, this house is undoubtedly at the very head. It is really interesting to drop in at Keely's on a bright day and watch the activity and eagerness with which customers gather at the cloak department and avail themselves of the golden opportunity to make excellent bargains. It would be difficult to imagine a figure which cannot be fitted and a fancy which cannot be pleased, so great is the variety in shape, size and color. But we must pass on to the immense lines of double-width French novelties in dress goods. Here, too, it must be confessed that Captain Keely leads the state. He has the largest and most complete line of dress goods ever brought to Georgia. This will quickly appear even upon a superficial examination of the many attractions of this most attractive department of his great store. Here may be found the most exquisite satin and velvet stripes ever used in this market for trimmings. Here by all odds the most beautiful assortment of moire antique stripes for dress trimmings which have yet been presented to the Atlanta trade. Here satin and silk velvets for trimmings in the greatest variety of attractive colors, pleasing to the eye, soft to the touch and altogether beautiful. Here, too, fabulously large lines of Hamburg edgings, fresh, varied and lovely. Torchon laces, Valenciennes laces, ribbons of every conceivable width and color, rouchings in newest and most attractive shapes, colors and styles. Ruffings in beautiful profusion to please all tastes. Here also the most superb lines of ladies', misses' and infants hose ever offered in Atlanta, newest colors and most captivating styles. Then there are corsets by the thousands in every variety of shape, style, color and quality to please the most fastidious. Also ladies' underwear in superb quantities, and styles of the most substantial and attractive make-up and most exquisite finish. Flannels of every description and cheaper than ever before, may also be found in this vast and varied collection of all those articles used for the comfort and ornament of the stream of customers constantly pouring in to admire and purchase from this immense stock of dress goods. There is in addition to the above enumerated attractions of this department one of the largest and best selected assortments of cloths and cassimeres ever seen in Atlanta. The variety of these goods is particularly fine, and gentlemen would do well to examine them before looking elsewhere. They will find that however hard to please they may be, something in this line will surely be found to strike their fancy. No house in Atlanta can offer better bargains to the young men of the city than Captain Keely in this branch of his business. His cloths and cassimeres are of the most superior quality, and are sold on reasonable terms.

If the stores of Atlanta should be searched over it would be impossible to find a greater variety or bigger collection of notions than may be found at Keely's. Everything new in this line is there in splendid profusion. The rush for this popular department is something wonderful, but the supply is certainly equal to the demand. Every customer who goes into Keely's is sure to see some notion which he would like to have, and when he inquires the price he is sure to buy, for there are prices to suit all and notions to please all. The notion department of this vast store is extensively patronized and justly so, for Captain Keely's selections are made with great skill and arranged with marked tact. He has buttons for the million in superb variety and at the most reasonable rates, and his great bargains in bed spreads and blankets have made this department of his business famous all over the country. Indeed, we doubt if there is a house in all Atlanta which sells half the number of spreads and blankets which are handled over the counter to well-pleased customers at Keely's.

The wonderful growth of the dry goods trade in Atlanta is due in great measure to the magnificent enterprise of Captain John Keely, and there is no house in the southern states which more richly deserves patronage than his. He is determined to sell none but the best goods at prices which are bound to please, and we take pleasure in indorsing fully the admirable method upon which his business is carried on, the quality and variety of the vast stock which he carries and the uniform courtesy and attention shown customers in every department of his store. Go once to see Captain John Keely, and you will never be satisfied until you go again to 62 and 64 Whitehall street.

A. B. ANDREWS & CO.

NO. 16 WHITEHALL STREET.

It is with real pleasure that we direct public attention to this first-class and rapidly growing establishment. It is fast becoming the most popular resort in all Atlanta for those seeking handsome clothing.

The general line of Men's and Boys' Clothing to be found there is remarkable for finish, style, and durability. It has passed into a proverb in Atlanta that whenever a man orders a suit at this excellent store he is so well pleased with the fit, material and wear that he is certain to go back again. Any fine day the close observer may see dozens of these elegant suits on the streets of Atlanta. They are in great demand, and justly so, for it is the pride of A. B. Andrews & Co. to give satisfaction to each and every customer. This is one great secret of their success in business. It is a treat to walk through their store and examine their attractive stock. On every hand the eye is greeted with the nobbiest Sack Suits, Overcoats—handsome and warm—and beautiful Dress Suits of the latest cut and most elegant finish. Then there is the Furnishing Goods Department, varied, striking and complete—the prettiest shirts, both white and colored, lasting and finely finished; Half-Hose of all colors and style; exquisite Neckwear, this house being famous for the beauty and elegance of its Scarfs and Cravats of every description; Collars of the very latest cuts and most alluring shapes—white, stiff, stylish.

It is not surprising that this store is generally crowded with customers. The goods are so neatly placed, so intelligently assorted, so fresh looking, that an air of general attractiveness hovers about the whole stock which makes it difficult for the looker-on to repress at every step the exclamation, "What variety!" "what order!" "what beauty!" But when the public are told that Messrs. A. B. Andrews & Co. are the agents in Atlanta for Devlin & Co., the famous Broadway New York Merchant Tailors, it will the more readily understand how natural it is that No. 16 Whitehall street should contain a stock so handsome and well arranged. And the reason of the popularity of A. B. Andrews & Co. will more fully appear when the public are given to understand that they have on hand hundreds of samples from Devlin & Co. from which they take orders for suits to order at much less than city prices for same class of work.

Shirts also made to order by the same establishment—16 Whitehall street. Give them a call.

THE FAMOUS NEW YORK STORE,

NO. 7. WHITEHALL STREET.

This is the age of progress. New ideas are springing up on every hand and are crowding out the old. The new effort of manufacturers to sell directly to consumers is a move in the right direction, and certainly deserves success, as it is a benefit to all consumers.

This is the effort now being made by the famous New York clothing house just opened at No. 7 Whitehall street with the finest stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods that have ever been brought to Atlanta. These goods, of every conceivable quality and in all the latest styles, were manufactured at the New York headquarters especially for this market and the famous New York store.

The other new idea of this famous New York store is that every article in their store is marked with the selling price in plain figures in order that the public may see at a glance and make no mistake. In a few words they have one price, and no bantering with anybody is allowed. The same price for same quality alike to rich and poor. Your child can come and buy of the famous New York store as cheap as yourself.

This famous New York clothing house has already in successful operation a branch house in Savannah and a branch house in Charleston, South Carolina.

We see no reason why it should not be a success in Atlanta. All people will go where they can buy the best goods for the least money. We understand that you have only to visit this famous New York store, at No. 7 Whitehall street, to be convinced that the people of Atlanta have never been offered fine clothing at such low prices. Remember then when in quest of the very best style of clothing to call in at No. 7 Whitehall street and glance at the famous New York store's handsome stock, including all the latest and best goods in their line. The inducements which this house are now offering are certainly very great, their prices most reasonable and their salesmen prompt and polite. Give them a call and be satisfied.

THE CENTRAL PLANING MILLS.

TRAYNHAM, GEISE & RAY.

Few people have a correct conception of the magnitude of the business done by the Central Planing Mills, located on Decatur street a few doors below Ivy, the proprietors of which are Messrs. Traynham, Giese & Ray. These mills are now doing a business second to none in the state.

From the starting of the enterprise, which occurred only a few years ago, up to the present day, these mills have increased in importance until now few mills in the south can boast of having as much patronage as the enterprise which is so successfully engineered in this city by Messrs. Traynham, Geise & Ray.

The building is located in the very center of the city, and a more advantageous spot could not have been chosen. The mill is located in a massive structure of stone and brick and is one hundred and eighty feet deep with a frontage of sixty feet. Connected with the enterprise is a large yard in which is kept numerous piles of timber and lumber as stock to be worked up by the mills. It is two stories high, with an extensive basement in which is located all of the heavy machinery, which consists of numerous planing machines and turning lathes. The machinery is of the best manufacture and of the most improved style.

A few days since we enjoyed a stroll through these mills. At one of the turning lathes we found Mr. Traynham, the senior member of the firm, with his sleeves rolled up busily engaged polishing up some handsome stair ballasters for a stairway in one of Gov. Brown's new buildings. Mr. Traynham, as soon as he had finished the piece of work, which gave evidence of the fact that he was a mechanic of no ordinary ability, accompanied us on our tour of inspection.

There was no sound within the walls of the building with the exception of the musical whirl of numerous saws and lathes. At the side of each machine we found a skilled workman working as rapidly and as noiselessly as a piece of well greased machinery. All of the men, probably fifty in number, seemed to understand their business perfectly, and to give them advice would only be a waste of breath. In this portion of the mill we were informed that all of the heavy work was done. Huge planks and strips of lumber were brought in from the yard, and after being planed and sawed into the desired size, conveyed to the floor above, where other workmen take hold of the stock and dress it in the shape desired.

Upon the second floor about twenty-five first-class workmen are engaged in making all styles of doors, blinds and sashes. Some of these are made of white pine, and others of solid, well seasoned Georgia pine, which is rapidly outstripping white pine goods in popularity with the people of this section. Since the establishment of these mills builders have discontinued sending north for their sash, doors and blinds, and in fact all kinds of wood work for building purposes. It has been ascertained that there is a great saving of money, and that the material and work sent out by the Central Planing Mills have given more satisfaction than similar stock bought here from other manufacturers. These mills, as we understand it, keep on hand a fine stock of doors, sash, blinds and building material of all kinds. The proprietors find it profitable and advantageous to fill contracts and make up goods to order. They are supplied with a large store-room to hold all of the material that has been worked up and left over after filling an order. Another room is used as a priming room, in which all manufactured goods are covered with a coat of paint before they leave the shops.

One of the largest contracts that the Central Mills have filled during the past few months was to supply the material for fitting up the Brown block. It is estimated that it took sixty car loads of dressed lumber, mouldings and frames. This contract was signed with the understanding that if the mills got behind, that the delay was to be charged up at $25 per day. Messrs. Traynham, Geise & Ray completed their contract before the time expired, and by doing so won a reputation for promptness that will be of unlimited benefit to them in the future. No more gentlemanly proprietors can be found in the south, and a visit to this immense institution cannot but prove interesting.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

ATKINS, MCKELDIN & CO.

It is with much pride that we refer to the rapid growth of our city in a commercial way, and while we do this we must not forget to make some mention of the new house of Atkins, McKeldin & Co., who have recently opened at the store formerly occupied by D. H. Dougherty, 35 Peachtree street, one of the handsomest stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that we have ever seen, at wholesale and retail. The store has been fitted up in elegant style; in fact there is nothing left undone to make it both comfortable and attractive for their customers. In the retail department, which is on the first floor, may be found ladies' misses' and children's shoes from the very best manufacturers, such as Laird, Schober & Co., Philadelphia; S. D. Sollers & Co., Philadelphia; Zeigler Bros., Philadelphia; Monroe, Smaltz & Co., Philadelphia; J. E. Farrer & Co., of Lynn, Mass. Also, a full line of gents' fine hand-made Boots and Shoes, together with a complete assortment of the latest style Hats from the best manufacturers, such as John B. Stetson, the world-renowned Betts, Folwell & Co., E. Morris & Co., and others; and while we are among gents' goods we find a large assortment of Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas of the latest patterns. In this department may be found a corps of polite and attentive clerks who are well versed in their business and competent to attend the wants of all. The rear portion of the first floor is devoted exclusively to Boots and Shoes, at wholesale, where can be found a full assortment neatly arranged for the convenience of the purchaser. The second floor is devoted to the wholesaling of Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises, where all styles and grades of goods are to be found. While in the retail department we neglected to mention that Messrs. Atkins, McKeldin & Co., buy the famous "Stetson" Hat direct from John B. Stetson, the manufacturer at Philadelphia, and that a full line of silk Hats of the latest style will always be kept in stock. Mr. J. W. Atkins, the senior and resident member of the firm, is a gentleman well and favorably known through the south as well as in Atlanta, having for a number of years traveled this territory as a representative for a large Baltimore house. With his courteous and pleasant disposition for which he is noted his name will add greatly to the success of the firm.

CANDIES.

H. C. ERMINGER.

Few persons have any idea of the extensive business that is being carried on in this city at No. 56 Whitehall street, by H. C. Erminger. This house is engaged extensively in the manufacture of all varieties of candies. The manufactory is located in a large basement room which is filled from one end to the other with all kinds of machinery used for the manufacture of all kinds of stick and fancy candies. Mr. Erminger is an experienced workman and knows how to manufacture, and offers for sale a stock of goods that will find ready sale in this and other markets as well as bring credit to the manufactory that he represents. He has continually employed a large force of experienced workmen who know how to manufacture goods that will give credit to the house with which they are engaged. Only a short time ago Mr. Erminger commenced the manufacture of stick candy on a small scale, and meeting with success from the start, he has kept enlarging his business and increasing his facilities until now his business has grown until the manufactory is turning out over two thousand pounds of stick and fancy candies daily. Recently this house has found out that it will be necessary to send out traveling representatives and procure a larger place for the manufacture of their goods. The success that Mr. Erminger is meeting with will warrant the assertion that at no distant day this manufactory will rank among the leading and most prominent in the south.

A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.

WHAT MR. F. W. HART HAS DONE IN ATLANTA

About one year and a half ago there came to Atlanta a gentleman who was well known hereas a live traveling agent. He came to enter business in Atlanta and make the city his home. He went into a business where there was already much competition, but from the first his energy made it evident that he was going to succeed. We refer to Mr. F. W. Hart, who is known all over Georgia. In Atlanta he is easily found, as he occupies two large fine stores on Broad street. At No. 30 South Broad he has one of the finest displays of doors, sash and blinds in the south, and there is an unceasing activity in filling the orders which are coming in all the time.

It is to the honor of Mr. Hart that he has greatly reduced the prices of these goods in Atlanta. Having superior facilities for buying and keeping always a large stock on hand he can afford to sell at rates which merchants in this line cannot generally offer. His long experience in the business gives him peculiar advantages in the selection of his goods. No better evidence of this fact could be given than an inspection of the many fine buildings he has fitted up in Atlanta. Their beautiful sash, their massive doors, their rich mouldings and attractive interior trimmings, all speak of the care and taste of this merchant. A view of the new Brown building will show how far from exaggeration these remarks are. The store at No. 30 gives an idea of a large business, but we pass down the street and find at No. 64 another store which Mr. Hart has been obliged to take to make room for his very heavy stock. Here the goods are piled up to the ceiling, and there is barely room to move. As large as this stock is, it is continually being replenished to supply the demands daily made on it. To give some idea of what he is doing in Atlanta, we may state that during the present year he has fitted out a large number of fine buildings and residences. Among these we may mention the Brown block, the residences and buildings of Messrs. H. H. Tucker, Herman Werner, O. A. Smith, M. H. Dooly, J. B. Baird, O. C. Carroll, A. J. Orme, Robert Mann, Mr. Clayton, Anthony Murphy, and many others whose names we do not now recall. He has also furnished the goods for the Rome opera house. Mr. Hart has not only built up a huge trade in Atlanta, but he is known all over the state as an enterprising and reliable merchant who sells his goods low and always gives satisfaction to his patrons. We can give no better advice to all who anticipate building than to go and examine his stock of those things which are necessary for the beauty, convenience and value of all structures. There have been great improvements in these goods of late years, and with every improvement Mr. Hart is as familiar as any one. He has spared no pains to keep his stock always fresh and full. In spite of the recent heavy rise in the value of all such goods, he still offers them at figures which those who purchased in quantities less than he cannot possibly give. The prosperity of his business has only caused him to expend more energy and extend it further. He has kept up with the progress of Atlanta in every respect, and intends that his establishment shall always be the most progressive that can be found. It is pleasant to make an inspection of the entire house in both its branches, to see its busy stir and its active hum. It has become the headquarters for sash, doors, blinds and white pine goods generally. We have omitted to state that Mr. Hart carries a very large stock of glass, which, like his other goods, is offered at low figures. Mr. Hart has a right to be proud of his success, of his already large and steadily growing business. He deserves it.

ESTEY ORGANS.

SOUTHERN BRANCH HOUSE

Estey Organ Company,

10 Marietta St., ATLANTA, GA.

Write for Catalogues and Prices.

Live Agents wanted in every County in the South.

A NAME THAT WILL LIVE.

Of the thousands of patents annually issued from the U. S. patent office—covering as they do every conceivable form of invention—perhaps not one out of every thousand ever comes into general favor with all classes of people. This is especially true of patented articles that cannot be produced at a very trifling cost. But now and then some obscure mechanic recognizing a great public want, seizes as if by inspiration upon the long sought secret, and presents to the world an invention that will perpetuate his name to all time. Isaac M. Singer was such a man. His invention gave rise to a new industry, that has grown as if by magic to collossal proportions.

Having for its object the amelioration of the condition of woman, its effect upon the civilization of this century cannot be overestimated. No branch of American industry has ever grown to such proportions in twenty-five years as has the manufacture and sale of Sewing Machines. During the year 1878 there were sold throughout the world nearly 500,000 Sewing Machines—an average of about 1,600 per day, Sundays excluded. Year after year has witnessed a steady increase, and indications now are that the sale s for 1879 will be more than a half million machines.

To meet this demand immense factories are in constant operation, and as in all other branches of trade there are as many

DIFFERENT GRADES

as there are manufacturers. The Singer Manufacturing Company, which manufactured and sold three-fourths of all the machines sold in the world in 1878, employs more than forty thousand men and a capital of twenty-five million ($25,000,000) dollars. Their machines have been before the public longer than any other and are noted for durability, light running and great range of work. This Company keeps fully up with the times, and has built up a reputation at home and abroad that no amount or character of competition can wipe out. Moreover it is a wealthy corporation, organized under the laws of New Jersey, and as such is known to be

RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS REPRESENTATIONS,

which cannot truthfully be said of a great many others.

The acknowledged excellence and universal popularity of the Singer has so wrought upon the ambitious manufacturers of cheap machines, who have presented their wares under as many different names as there are days in the year, that latterly some have dared to call these cheap imitations "Singer" machines, and have thus largely increased their sales and left their victims to make the best of a bad bargain.

Unfortunately for the public these bogus "Singers" are usually dealt out through irresponsible middle-men, who are used as a cat's-paw to do that which the manufacturers dare not do themselves, and in such manner as to shield them from the strong arm of the law, which would otherwise be promptly invoked to protect the people. In some cases, however, they are caught up with, as witness the following:

A SQUARE BACK-DOWN.

The Genuine vs. The Bogus Sewing Machine.

For the benefit of our readers we copy the following square back-down from the Johnston (Penn.) Tribune of June 26, 1879. It tells its own tale, and needs no comment from us:

The Singer Manufacturing Company having instituted a suit in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, against the undersigned, to enjoin them from the sale of the bogus sewing machines, calling the same "Singers," and from the use of the name "Singer," in all transactions relating to our business, and we being satisfied that the use of said name is an infringement of the rights of the said The Singer Manufacturing Company and a deception on the public, we hereby notify the public that we have ceased to sell sewing machines advertised by us as "Singer" machines, and will not again sell them, and that we have never been employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company as agents for the sale of their machines, and that the machines heretofore advertised by us for sale as the "Singer" machines were not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, but are of the make commonly known as the Bogus. F. S. MALOY & CO.

A REMARKABLE FACT

in this connection is that while there have been countless imitations of the Singer Machine there has never yet appeared a counterfeit or imitation of any other. Why is this?

ITS EXPLANATION

is to be found in the fact that the Singer is the acknowledged superior to all others. "Gold is continually counterfeited—brass and tin never."

A VOICE FROM THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

After the Chicago fire the Relief Committee undertook to furnish sewing machines to the needy women of that city. Applicants were permitted to choose from the different kinds of machines. 2,944 applicants were furnished with machines; 2,427 chose Singer Machines, and 517 distributed their choice among five other kinds of machines! These girls were to earn their living on these machines. Why did they take Singers?

NEW YORK TO THE FRONT.

What a Manufacturer of Ladies' Garments says of the Genuine Singer.

NOS. 353, 355 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK, May 5, 1879.—The Singer Manufacturing Company—Gentlemen: It affords us much pleasure, in answer to your inquiry concerning our opinion of your Machine, to be in position to say that we have several hundred of the Singer Family Sewing Machines in use in our factories.

This is the most emphatic opinion we can express:

We have used almost every standard lock-stitch machine alongside of yours, but those of our operators who worked on other machines, finding that the hands on Singer Machines got along better with their work, earned more wages and lost less time with repairs, soon began to clamor for Singer Machines, and we now have, as above stated, several hundred of your Machines at work. Our machinist reports the Singer a solidly built and finely adjusted machine, doing the most delicate and beautiful work with a uniformity which is intensely satisfactory. He further states that a number of machines which have been running steadily for the past three years (which in our class of work is the most intense strain to which a sewing machine can be subjected), shows no signs whatever at this present time of giving out, and have required little or no repairs, except the taking up of a little lost motion, caused by the long continued friction during years of hard work. For manufacturers or family use, we know of no machine that we could more heartily recommend that the Singer. In the sale of our goods we lay particular stress on the fact than our garments are made on the Singer Machine. Respectfully,

B. & A. GALLAND,

353, 355 Canal street, New York.

Manufacturers of Ladies' Undergarments.

Factories, Scranton and Pittston, Pa.

But see what Georgians say of it. A merchant tailor has no room for any but Singers:

[Copy.]

Office of L. Rosenfeld, Merchant Tailor, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., September 6, 1879.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.,—Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to be able to state that after four years of constant and severe use I have found the Singer Sewing Machines sold by you, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes, to fully justify your representations at time of sale. For ease of action, range of work, and durability I have failed to find their equal in any other sewing machine after giving most of them a fair trial. The "No. 4" and "Medium" machines in use in my work-room have proved all that could be desired; while the light running New Family Machine in use by my family is looked upon by them as a perfect gem, ever ready, ever willing to perform any and all kinds and varieties of family sewing.

In conclusion, I would say there is no room in either my family or my work-room for anything but Singers. Respectfully,

(Signed) L. ROSENFELD

Boot and shoe manufacturers pronounce it the most perfect and most durable:

[Copy.]

Office of H. Schall & Bro., Manufacturers Fine Boots and Shoes, No. 71 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga., September 11, 1879.—The Singer Manufacturing Company—Gentlemen: We have in use one of your "No. 4 Arm" Machines for fine leather work, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the most perfect machine for such work we have ever tried. We take pleasure in recommending it to all manufacturers of boots and shoes throughout the state, convinced as we are from a critical examination of its working parts that it is more durable and will give better satisfaction than any machine we have ever used during a long experience in the boot and shoe business. Yours truly,

H. SCHALL & BRO.

Indispensable in the family.—Hon. Geo. T. Fry.

[Copy.]

Office of Geo. T. Fry, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1879.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 42 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In this pretentious age, when everything that possesses real merit is so artfully counterfeited by men greedy for gain and careless of honor, that we scarcely know whom we may safely trust, it is refreshing to find yourself the possessor of at least one article that is genuine, and comes fully up to the representations made by its manufacturers.

This feeling I enjoy in the possession of a New Family Singer Sewing Machine, one of which has long been in use in my family, where it is regarded as indispensable.

I cheerfully bear testimony to its solid worth and would not exchange it for any other. We want no better. Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. T. FRY.

These are only specimens of thousands that can be furnished, after a test of twenty-five years! In the face of the combined opposition of the world!! The Singer is to-day the embodiment of every feature that is desirable in a sewing machine, and the

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIOR

of all others, containing all the good qualities that are claimed for the various other makes of machines—

THE VERDICT OF THE WORLD

on this question, is expressed annually. Three-fourths of all Sewing Machines sold throughout the world in 1878 were genuine Singers. The people will buy the best.

Branch Offices are established at

Augusta, Ga.,
Charleston, S. C.,
Columbia, S. C.,
Columbus, Ga.,
Gainesville, Ga.,
Greenville, S. C.,
Jacksonville, Fla.,
Key West, Fla.,
LaGrange, Ga.,
Macon, Ga.,
Rome, Ga.,
Savannah, Ga.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Each controlling a number of Local and Canvassing Agents, and through these alone can the Genuine Singer Machine be secured. No merchant is allowed to sell them. The Company sells its Machines directly to families through its own agents, employed solely for that purpose. Every Machine is warranted, and it is the Singer Manufacturing Company that gives the warranty—and not an irresponsible canvasser or middleman.

The Branch Offices are all under the supervision and control of Mr. G. W. Leonard, the Company's accredited Agent, with headquarters in Atlanta. Mr. Leonard has filled this position for several years past, and it is at once a proof of his fitness for it and an evidence of the liberality of the mammoth corporation he represents, that he has by a fair and generous administration won the friendship and esteem of all who know him (and there are few men better known in Georgia, South Carolina or Florida), and at the same time built up for the Singer Company a very large and constantly increasing business.

The New Style Singer recently introduced is a perfect gem, and daily attracts many to the Company's popular salesrooms at No. 42 Marietta street.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

BENJAMIN BROS.

Although Atlanta is in point of size and population every inch a city, and at the same time one of the very largest in the "solid south," still there is a striking resemblance of a country town about it to a visitor among the stores in search of a particular class of goods. There are few exclusive dry goods stores and only here and there an exclusive shoe or hat house, and until recently there has never been an exclusively retail family grocery that may be called a model establishment. This great demand has at last been filled by the arrival in this city of the Benjamin Bros., of Florida, who have established in Atlanta at No. 88 Whitehall street, a first-class fancy grocery that is a model establishment and an ornament to the city. These gentlemen came to Atlanta under the most favorable circumstances, being handsomely indorsed by the people of Florida, where the firm has lived and flourished for several years past. Through the courtesy of Colonel S. D. McConnell, we were a few days since introduced to the members of this sterling firm, and by them escorted on a tour of inspection throughout their extensive establishment. We found after a thorough exploration of the house that we were inspecting an enterprise that had been needed in Atlanta for years past.

New proprietors, new goods, new shelving and new counters were seen on all sides. Everything, in fact, looked new and inviting. Undoubtedly, it is the place where the ladies of Atlanta will soon learn to patronize freely, as there is a striking cheerfulness about every feature of the concern that will attract the eagle eye of a lady at a glance. No greasy or dirty boxes or barrels to destroy or soil their dresses, and every comfort provided for customers of all classes. That Messrs. Benjamin Bros. propose to scoop in the cream of the retail trade of Atlanta cannot be doubted, when an inspection of the class of goods kept by this house is made. Although their entire stock of goods is not yet in, a sufficient quantity of them have arrived and been placed on the shelves to satisfy any one as to the class of goods that this firm expects to serve to the large trade that will soon commence to roll in their way. It is quite noticeable that the firm will pay especial attention to all classes of canned goods of the best quality—put up by the leading manufactures of the country.

The shelves of nearly the entire of one side of this immense store are groaning under the weight of thousands of cans of prepared meats of all kinds, together with canned goods of every class and variety. Other shelves are devoted to the holding of all other kinds of goods that are to be found in a model fancy grocery of a high order. Messrs. Benjamin Bros. propose to pay especial attention to the coffee and tea trade, and will keep nothing but a first-class article of either of these goods. The firm has made most auspicious arrangements with the leading importers of the north and have contracted for weekly supplies of goods, so as to be able to supply their customers with fresh tea and coffee at all times and in any quantity that may be desired.

The firm is supplied with a coffee-roaster, and this indispensable commodity will be roasted in large quantities daily, so that freshly parched coffee may be had at any hour of the day. Something like this has been long needed in Atlanta, and we are glad to chronicle the fact that relief in this line is now at hand.

In addition to a full and extensive line of American groceries, this firm will at all times have on hand a complete line of imported goods such as are usually found in a store of this class. Benjamin Bros. have already added to their stock, and will keep on hand an extensive and full assortment of imported brandies and wines; also, a large and complete assortment of domestic liquors of the very best quality ever offered for sale in Atlanta. The enterprise of this firm will undoubtedly meet with its just reward. Call and pay them a visit.

LIVERY STABLE.

ZACK TAYLOR.

Every city of the size of Atlanta demands a strictly first-class livery, sale and feed stable, complete in all its appointments. Such a one is the well known and popular establishment kept by Mr. Zack Taylor, 54 and 60 South Pryor street. An attractive and appropriate sign is hung across the street from the front of this stable to assist the many patrons of the enterprise in finding

TAYLOR'S STABLE,

HIS LIVERY.

It is a well known fact that the lamented Mr. Clint Taylor was known far and wide as one of the leading livery men of the south, and that the height of his ambition was to keep and be the proprietor of a fine livery stable filled with handsome carriages and buggies, together with stylish teams and careful and attentive drivers.

As to this success in this particular no one who ever had any dealings with these stables during Mr. Taylor's life, will for a moment doubt. Mr. Zack Taylor, his son, having taken charge of the extensive business left by his father, has determined to let nothing interfere with the keeping of this enterprise at the same standard that it was when his father was called away from earth's troubles. The livery department of the stable was never in better condition or conducted in a more careful and satisfactory manner than now. The stalls are filled with over a score of fine animals which, although full of speed, are at the same time stylish and gentle. Among the occupants of the stalls are a dozen as fine buggy horses as have ever been seen at any livery stable in the south. An open or top buggy can be procured at the will of the customer.

In other stalls are to be seen quite a number of handsome and stylish teams, which are worked to carriages. The vehicles that go with these animals are all first class and of the neatest make. Some of them cost enormous sums of money, one of them having been purchased at a cost of $2,000. There is not to be seen an old style of carriage or buggy in the establishment, all of them, as before stated, being built in the latest style and of the most attractive designs. With reluctance we leave this magnificently fitted up department and pay our respects to the

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Taylor's stables, like the average Broadway omnibus appears, never filled to such an extent that one more can't be squeezed in. These stables have been known to accommodate comfortably five hundred head of mules and horses at one time. These animals had not only to be put away comfortably, but separated in such a manner that one drover's stock would not get mixed up with another's. The feeding of this large number of head of stock was in itself no small piece of business, and as strange as it may seem, still it is certain, that there was hardly if ever heard a single complaint at these stables last year from any of the hundreds of drovers that had their stock cared for at this model institution.

Zack Taylor is as popular with the traders and stock dealers as he is with the citizens of Atlanta. They all like him for his openness of character and faithful and attentive discharge of his duties as the keeper of these fine stables. He possesses the same magnetic influence with the stock dealers and drovers of the west as did his father, and the same custom that came to their stables in years gone by will continue to find its way there.

A NEW FEATURE.

An additional attraction to this enterprise which now makes the stables more complete than ever is the establishment under the same roof of a first-class horse-shoeing shop. This addition was put up only a few months ago, and has been a success from the beginning up to the present time.

Mr. Taylor is also the proprietor of the shop, and in addition to shoeing the horses belonging to his own establishment, he will attend to outside work. Already a fine following of the very best class of custom is fast pouring in upon the enterprise. The employes are all first class workmen and every piece of work done in this shop is accompanied with a guarantee. Visit this model establishment and see for yourselves.

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

STEWART & FAIN.

If you dont believe that Andrew Stewart is one of the most popular men in Atlanta, just ask some one who it was that polled the largest vote in the last municipal election, and they will unhesitatingly say that "Andy Stewart is the man." But we did not start out to say anything about elections further than to show that he is as popular in commercial life as he is when before the people in a race for an office. Many men who knew Andrew Stewart when he didn't have a dollar have lived to see the day when he is independently well off, and none of them have grown very old either. The cause of his success is owing to his unlimited energy, great pluck and sterling qualities as a business man.

To-day the house furnishing and tinware establishment of Stewart & Fain, located at No. 69 Whitehall, stands second to no establishment of a like character in the state. A large iron dog stands sentinel at the door; but as the animal, like Barnum's stuffed lion, has never been known to mangle any one, the dog wagon never pays any attention to it, neither has the firm ever purchased a badge to put around the neck of the quiet, inoffensive pet—sign.

Accepting the invitation of one of the members of the firm a few days since, we strolled through this extensive establishment, which consists of a large cellar and the entire of three floors. The cellar we found to be filled until passage room was hard to find, with every conceivable article of kitchen furniture. In several places we noticed that stoves and potware were piled from the floor to the ceiling, and numerous shelves were heavily loaded with other goods of a like character. Commencing here we scored "one" for the firm and took in the next story.

The next floor we found to be the retail department and sales room of the establishment. From one end to the other of this long room was to be seen nothing but long lines of goods on the shelves and on the floor—goods of all classes and of every variety. What was most noticeable was this: that with all of the variety that was presented there was nothing to be seen that it could not be said belonged to a first-class and complete house furnishing establishment, and nothing that should be in a store of that character that was not to be seen in the greatest numbers and of extensive variety.

An increase in trade and a demand for more room has led this enterprising firm to commence the building of an addition to their store which, when completed, will make their establishment extend from Whitehall to Broad street. The full length of the building and sales-room will then measure two hundred feet, which will be barely enough room to meet the demands.

A close scrutiny of the next floor developed the fact that this department was the one used for the purpose of storing away all goods that could not be accommodated with space on the crowded floor beneath. Carloads of wooden and willow ware goods were piled on this floor, while here and there was to be found a pile of goods thrown together, having been sold to some customer from a neighboring town and only awaiting the arrival of the porter who was to pack them away and get them in condition to ship.

On this floor we were shown a number of kerosene oil tanks which our guide informed us were made by the workmen connected with the establishment. These tanks appeared to be capacitated to hold about forty gallons, and were painted in various colors. Sometime since such goods as these were shipped from a manufactory in Chicago, but recently Messrs. Stewart & Fain have been successful in filling any number of orders for oil tanks of this size. They are manufactured of galvanized iron, and the workmanship is said to be superior to that of imported goods of that character.

Our escort exhibited to us a cute invention in the shape of an oil can made with a box around it, fitting the can like a glove. The railroads having sometime since declared that they would not receive oil in cans unless boxed led to this invention, and Messrs. Stewart & Fain are the inventors and sole manufacturers of these boxed cans.

The next floor above we found to be entirely occupied by workmen engaged in the manufacture of tinware and straw brooms. Until then we were not aware of the fact that there was a full-grown broom factory in operation in Atlanta. A dozen workmen were in each department. All manner of tin goods are put up in one of these work-shops. The workmen are experienced, and the material used in the manufacture of the goods first-class in every particular. The brooms made are of the very best, and in fact look to be better put up than those that we see brought to the city daily from the north and west. The stock used is selected and the workers men of experience and taste. These brooms find a ready sale in the south, and especially in the retail trade of Atlanta, being generally regarded as superior to those shipped here from abroad. A more complete and thorough house furnishing store and manufacturing establishment does not exist in the south.

THE ESTEY ORGAN.

CHARLES A. CAPWELL.

In another column will be found the large and attractive cut of Mr. Charles A. Capwell, of the Estey Organ Company. These organs have a national re

DOUGHERTY'S.

Twenty-five years ago there came to Atlanta a blue-eyed, modest boy, who was employed at the store of Mr. John Silvey as an obscure clerk. As the years rolled on, he developed surprising business talent, which joined to his temperate habits and strict economy soon enabled him to purchase an interest in the firm. For many, many years the partnership thus founded enjoyed a rich share of prosperity, being known far and near as honest, staunch, solid commercial men. Then a change came over the spirit of the young and unassuming clerk, now grown to be a bearded man of rare business tact and great experience. He became restless. His brain was busy with a noble scheme. He was mastered by an idea, new, startling grand!—he cherished what seemed to other men but the shadow of a dream, but that idea was weighed in the scales of his splendid judgment and not found wanting. He would give it shape and color that all men might see what great results could be accomplished by well directed labor backed by power of will. He boldly embarked upon the grandest enterprise known to the annals of southern commerce. But "fortune favors the brave" and David Dougherty the obscure clerk of twenty-five years ago is David Dougherty the merchant who to-day presides over the grandest dry goods emporium ever opened south of the Potomac. This sounds like romance, but it is simple fact, freely recognized as such by every man, woman and child in the community. His colossal store, Nos. 39 and 41 Peachtree street, is the glory of the dry goods trade in Atlanta, as it is the pride of the entire city. Some idea may be formed of its almost boundless capacity when we reflect that with a fronting of fifty-five feet it extends a distance of two hundred and forty-five feet—running from Peachtree entirely back to Pryor. The ventilation is simply perfect, and so admirable is the arrangement for the reception of light that goods of the finest texture may be examined in any part of the store at any hour of the day without the slightest strain upon the eyes; and at night when a flood of light is poured around from the hundreds of jets above the piles of goods being spread throughout the various departments, present a scene too grand for description and never to be forgotten. The store is entered by two large doors immediately in front, some twenty feet apart and flanked by four huge show-windows in which goods representing four distinct departments are displayed with striking effect. Upon entering this great establishment one is almost overwhelmed by the vastness of the stock and the grandeur of the dimensions, the distance from the front to the rear being such that it is difficult even to distinguish persons walking in the back part of the store and almost impossible to recognize them.

Turning to the right of the front entrance we are brought face to face with the notion and ribbon department, which is made attractive, not less by the admirable arrangement of the articles than by their vast variety. One happy feature of this department is the collection of hanging handkerchiefs of many different colors, exquisitely embroidered, and so arranged that a lady has only to look up to see the article of her choice. This feature is useful as well as attractive. It obviates the handling of a very dainty class of goods.

To the left of the entrance is the furnishing goods department, containing the most complete and varied assortments of hosiery and gloves ever offered in this city. One is struck here by the almost infinite variety of shape and color, and can scarcely divest himself of the idea that he is walking in a dream, so beautiful are the goods and so temptingly are they displayed. Mr. Dougherty has the peculiarly happy gift of knowing precisely how to place an article in order that it may produce the most pleasing effect.

Directly in the center of the building and just between the departments noticed is the ruching department, where may be seen in glorious profusion all those exquisite things which pertain to ladies' neck wear. There is a great art in the adornment of the neck, and without doubt there can be no better place than this in which to study it.

Passing on to the right we encounter huge piers of white goods rising in beautiful order and looking the perfection of neatness. This is the domestic department, and contains the finest goods in this line to be found anywhere in the south. Further on to the right is the department of woolens and flannels which would make of itself a store of considerable size, so full and complete is the stock. Still further down the same side is the shoe department, in which may be found the latest styles of shoes and rubbers of all shapes and every size. Here, too, Mr. Dougherty has evinced marked ingenuity of arrangement. The large drawers behind the counter bear numbers corresponding to the various sizes, and are filled with the different styles; so that when a customer wishes a No. 8 shoe, the clerk opens the drawer marked 8, and there finds all the different styles of that number in the store. The selection can thus be made without time wasted in rumaging boxes.

On the left of the front entrance, just beyond the furnishing goods department, may be seen one of the most interesting departments in the whole store. It is the table linen department, and includes absolutely everything in the way of napkins, cloths, etc., which pertain to the table. The style of goods in this department is really excellent—their finish superb. The whole department is simply the most perfect thing of the kind ever introduced in Atlanta. There is nothing more charming in the household than a table dressed in snowy linen, and housewives would do well to look in upon Dougherty's exquisite supply before making their purchases in this line. Next to this department on the left is the department of dress goods and trimmings which in richness, variety and beauty has never been equalled in Atlanta. Trimmings of the most costly and elegant description on every hand. Dress goods of the loveliest pattern and most exquisite finish furnish a feast for the eyes. Such variety and completeness have never before been seen in Atlanta—no, nor even dreamedof by our most enterprising dry goods men.

Down the centre of the lower end of the store is the lace department where may be bought the cheapest as well as the costliest kinds known to the trade. The outlay is immense, and the collection comprises laces at fifteen cents a yard and lace at twenty-five dollars per yard.

Adjoining this department in the center is the department of cloaks and dolmans, displaying all styles and all sizes, and of the best manufacture.

Each department of this wonderful store is a study within itself, and of course, in a general description, cannot be accurately portrayed. It has been our aim to suggest rather than to detail. It would take a volume, yea, a dozen volumes, to give a faithful account of the numberless attractions of this stupendous stock. We leave this branch of the subject with the remark that Mr. Dougherty makes fine goods a specialty in every department. The basement runs the entire length of the store and is very capacious. The upper end is now being fitted up for the reception of a large furnace by which the immense room above will be warmed through five big registers. The lower half of this basement is used as a jobbing department. It is filled with a perfect wilderness of boxes containing hats, umbrellas, canes, etc., etc., which are offered to the trade on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Dougherty is conducting his large business on a scale of magnificence never before dreamed of in the city of Atlanta. His superb system is the wonder of all who witness its working. So perfect and simple is his method of arrangement that he can put his hands upon any article which may be called for in the dark. So uniform are his prices that a child can buy as safely as an adult.

So well trained and courteous is his little army of thirty-five clerks, that each customer, whether young or old, rich or poor, upon entering the store, is sure to receive exactly the same polite attention. It is a well known fact that he is now selling goods of the same quality at far lower figures than any other house in the city. He is determined to keep it up, because he is in a position absolutely to defy competition.

Since the opening of his grand emporium he has had a remarkable run of trade. This is not surprising when we reflect that he has everything in his line which can be bought in New York, and is selling at New York prices. His whole stock is made up of the newest and best goods—he will offer none other to the trade.

The success of David Dougherty is phenomenal. Right in the midst of that portion of Atlanta which the past has proven to be most disastrous to the dry goods business, he has reared the most magnificent dry goods store ever seen in the south. He has built up the biggest dry goods business ever known in Atlanta. The reason is plain. Mr. Dougherty is a man of bold, original ideas, and has blazed his way to a splendid success by avoiding the old land-marks which rise above the wrecks of his predecessors in the same field. Such a man can never fail, for nature has given him the elements of success.

NOBLE G. WILLIAMS.

50 PEACHTREE AND 33 BROAD STREETS.

There is no city in Georgia that can boast of as reliable, prompt and energetic business men as Atlanta. One reason, among others, is that they take a common-sense view of life. They look around them and see that a kind Providence has stored the world with a variety of things for man's wants, but He has made them all accessible only to industry. In the natural world they find germs which man is set to develop, and that there is scarcely an assignable limit to which the hand of skill and labor may not bear the powers of nature. And just so in the commercial world. They do not wish to sow before they reap—are willing to slowly amass gains by old-fashioned useful work. In short, a majority of the business men of Atlanta build their trade on a rock, consequently few fail. When times grow dark, and winds come, and floods descend and beat upon them, the rock sustains them.

Mr. Williams is one of the safe, prudent, reliable business men of this city. Quite a young man, and of ample means, he is energetic, industrious, of high moral character while his word is as good as his bond. In going into business, and having the means, he saw the policy of erecting a house on a good street for trade, and owning it. His stock of GROCERIES embraces all the best and freshest articles usually kept in a house of similar character. He invites the attention of patrons who desire fresh goods at reasonable figures, and otherwise offers superior inducements. Connected with his house is his

GATE CITY BAKERY,

which is fast building up a reputation of being the best establishment of the kind in the city. No better bread or cake is offered the public, and of a greater variety than that of Mr. Williams. In the making of bread and cake the very best material is used. The baker employed is one of the best in the south. Aside from his mercantile business he is sole proprietor and manufacturer of the justly popular

CALHOUN MEDICINES,

which are fast winning reputation, and coming into popular use all over the country. The high standing, the acknowledged skill and the great success of the late Dr. Calhoun, who invented these medicines, requires no testimonial from us. After a long life of esteem and usefulness, his medicines still live and add to the memory of his reputation.

THE FEMALE BITTERS

is now a popular medicine all over the country, made so because it has proven a sure, effective, harmless remedy for all irregularities of the womb. They are esteemed as a certain cure for all ailments of the female organs; they afford relief to green sickness; they cleanse, purify, and cause a free circulation of the blood; give a healthy tone to the system and convert the sickly, pale complexion into one of life and vigor. They are not a patent medicine, and are used extensively by many physicians in their private practice, proving an excellent remedy for delayed menstruation, palpitation of the heart, beating in the arteries of the neck, in fact, they are unequaled for all irregularities of the female system. So much confidence has the proprietor in the above medicine that he will cheerfully return the money to any one who purchases the bitters and is not benefitted by the use of it. Mr. Williams is also the proprietor and manufacturer of Dr. Calhoun's

LIVER PILLS,

which are now so popular wherever used. They have won for themselves the name of an effectual remedy for a disordered liver and digestive organs. They have stood the test for forty years. Other medicines have sprung into favor and then disappeared from public use, while these pills continue to grow into popular favor. Hundreds of certificates can be shown the public from prominent citizens testifying to their great worth. For fever, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, biliousness, cholera morbus and all diseases of a southern climate, they enjoy a reputation unsurpassed by any other medicine.

THE CONSTITUTION takes great pleasure in recommending Mr. Williams to its readers. All who visit his house will find him a genial, reliable, prompt business gentleman, one who gladly makes good and true every statement he gives the public and would scorn to add to his property by any misrepresentation or trick of trade.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & COMPANY.

NOS. 66 AND 68, WHITEHALL STREET.

The magnificent dry-goods emporium of Chamberlin, Boynton & Company has been greatly enlarged and extensively improved. The dry-goods store proper has a front of fifty feet, and runs back a distance of one hundred and eighty feet. The main addition to the establishment is a carpet department, built at right angles with the extreme rear of the store. This wing is forty feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long. Beneath the carpet store is a well-fitted up working-room for the carpet and manufacture of carpets. The carpet department proper is the largest and most complete department of the kind in the southern states. It occupies three times the space of any carpet store in Atlanta and is literally overflowing with carpets of all colors and qualities. Indeed, the carpet department of the vast emporium is almost as large as the dry goods store proper. It is equally as large as the old store before the improvements were made. In connection with this department is a branch department in which everything in the way of wall-paper shades, curtains, etc., may be seen. To speak the simple truth, Chamberlin, Boynton & Company have the most extensive and handsomest assortment of Carpets, Wall Paper, etc., ever brought to Atlanta. It is not surprising then that this portion of their huge store is generally filled with customers eoger to examine it and purchase its attractive contents. Just at the rear of the dry goods store proper and immediately facing the carpet department, is the ladies' underwear department, presided over by two ladies of thorough experience. It contains the most exquisite assortment of ladies underwear outside of New York. The designs are infinite and the finish the finest. In connection with this department is a dressing room fitted up with all the modern appliances for the accommodation of the fair sex. It is a beautiful little apartment—a perfect model of convenience, framed to please the ladies, while it saves them a world of trouble. Next in order comes the silk and velvet department containing a matchless assortment of these beautiful goods. The stock has evidently been selected with the greatest care, as it includes silks, velvets and satins of every variety of texture and shade. The loviest brocaded silks and velvets are here displayed. Black silks ranging from seventy-five cents to four dollars and a half yard may be had here. In a word, everything in this line, the costliest as well as the cheapest, may be procured in this attractive department. It is a feast for the sight, to the touch, a fascination. In a branch of this department may be found the finest line of silk trimmings and fringes ever offered to the southern trade. The black goods department, just this side of the silk, is a model of its kind, containing Henrietta cloths, bombazines, alpacas, etc., of every quality. Next to this is the department of house keeping goods, where everything which pertains to the table and the bed room in the way of napkins, towels, sheetings, etc., can be found in great profusion. Then comes the ribbons and illusions in vast variety and at all prices. Next the buttons for the million—from five cents to three dollars a dozen. And now we have reached the hosiery department, at the left of the front entrance. It contains the very best stock of kid gloves in the market, including the Harris glove, the most celebrated in the world. These gloves are guaranteed. If the buyer is not satisfied his money is refunded. Just opposite in the print department, where bolt upon bolt of the prettiest prints in the gayest and soberest colors, rises to gladden the eye and the pocket, for this is the place to get the best calicoes for the least money. We cross to the right of the front entrance and stand in the midst of the biggest shoe department in any store in Atlanta. If all the other departments of this store should be destroyed there would be a perfect shoe store left. Men, ladies, misses, boys, children, each and all, can find a fit and a price to please in this department. We have now swung round the circle of departments, and having just passed through the Woolens and Flannels—a splendid collection—we have reached our starting point.

We close with these remarks. Below is a huge basement filled with trunks and blankets, while above are being fitted up the best rooms for the best dressmakers and around on Hunter street is the prettiest carriage entrance in Atlanta. The store is perfect as to ventilation and light and the vast stock was bought in New York at lower figures than any other stock every brought to the state.

Wheeler & Wilson

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SEWING MACHINES.

Since the introduction of their New Number Eight Machine the sales of this company have rapidly increased, and nowhere to a more marked extent than in the Southern States. As the Wheeler & Wilson was the first Sewing Machines adapted for family use, and found great favor among southern ladies because of its light running and its superiority over all other machines in quality of sewing, it very naturally became the favorite machine in southern homes. From 1852 to the present day it has increased in favor and may be fairly said to stand at the very head and front of the sewing machine trade.

The Number Eight Machine, combining a straight needle with the rotary movement and consequent easy running of the old Wheeler & Wilson Machine, met with most remarkable success. It was placed upon the market in April, 1876, gained the highest awards of the Centennial Exhibition, and at once took the lead. In 1878 it received the World's highest award at the Paris Exposition over 80 competitors. Such success could not fail to stimulate the fiercest rivalry on the part of the numerous makers of other machines, the only ground of competition was in selling price. The Wheeler & Wilson is not a cheap machine, nor does it seek that class of trade which demands the lowest priced article regardless of quality. Superiority in the principle of rotary movement, superiority of material, and the fine workmanship shown in every product of this factory have given the Wheeler & Wilson its precedence among sewing machines, and these qualities insure it the patronage of all buyers who want the most serviceable machine, and find the surest economy in paying a little more for the best than is asked for the poorest—the so-called "cheap" machines.

This concern represents one of our established and most flourishing industries. Its office, at No. 71 Whitehall street, presents a most inviting appearance and is daily thronged with buyers from far and near.

Atlanta office is headquarters for the business done by this Company in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama, in all of which territory active agents are driving a very satisfactory business.

Visitors to our city should not fail to make a call at the Wheeler & Wilson office.

GAY, McCLESKEY, & CO.

NOS. 65 AND 67 PEACHTREE STREET.

This firm needs no introduction to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. They are already well and widely known, occupying a large space in the dry goods trade of Atlanta. In order to keep pace with their greatly increased trade, their store at Nos. 65 and 67 Peachtree street has been enlarged to double its former size.

Mr. Gay has just returned from New York where he has succeeded in purchasing an immense and varied stock for the fall season. A walk through the large store will convince any spectator that Mr. Gay has shown superior taste in the selection of this large and beautiful stock of dry goods, dress goods, dress trimmings of every description, silks of all kinds and colors. He has, too, a magnificent collection of cloaks and shawls, and indeed everything going to make up a lady's wardrobe. An attractive feature of this attractive establishment is the millinery department, where may be found in rich profusion all the novelties in hosiery, kid gloves and corsets. His assortment of ladies', misses' and childrens' fine custom-made shoes cannot be excelled in this market.

Descending to their new store-room, which is similar in size to the one above, we find an immense stock of men's, boy's and children's clothing in all styles and of all qualities. Here, too, may be seen an excellent line of boots and shoes in a variety of shapes—hats, trunks and huge bales of heavy domestics appear on every side. A big collection of blankets, ticks, jeans, etc. occupies much space in their new store-rooms.

They seem to have exercised unusual care and attention in the selection of their present stock—one of the largest and best ever offered to the Atlanta trade.

Messrs. Gay, McCleskey & Co. are enterprising men. They keep fully up with the times and are thoroughly reliable. Their salesmen are proverbial for their politeness and attention to the customers who are flocking in to examine the new and elegant goods just received.

So high is the character of this splendid house that a child may purchase goods there with as much safety and at figures as low as adults. A visit to Gay, McCleskey & Co. will richly repay all in quest of the best quality of goods at the lowest prices.

Does it pay to give twenty to thirty dollars for a shuttle machine, which will give out after a few months' use, when a little larger investment will secure a Wheeler & Wilson, which is known to be good for twenty years' hard work?

A POPULAR HOUSE.

It has been demonstrated that human ingenuity is capable of inventing the most comfortable covering for the head. We read of certain old emperors whose heads, though not by any means soft, were not hard enough to wear Charlemagne's crown of iron; and these same heads could not have borne the infliction of the murderous hats of a few years ago.

Lewis H. Clarke brought about a revolution in the hat business of Atlanta. Caused dropsical stove-pipes, air-tight, perspiration-proof hats to pass away; in fact, he has emancipated hundreds of brains and caused them to throb with joy by the introduction of the various comfortable styles of hats. He has knocked into a cocked hat the black funnel oligarchy, run a crusade against headache machines and carried on a war against the horrors of trephining. His house is elegantly fitted up and he can show customers the numerous styles in the shortest possible space. He has been in business long enough to have received the advantage of much experience. Procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he is enabled to deal liberally with purchasers. He has a large assortment of hats, caps, umbrellas, canes, satchels, etc., which he offers at the most reasonable prices. His variety of hats is endless. His beaver hats are of the best material and of the latest styles. A specialty is made of fine stiff and soft hats; and in designs, quality, finish and trimmings the display is very tempting. He does not purchase goods at auction; does not deal with jobbing houses, but receives his goods direct from the factories. Popular prices is his rule, by which he is enabled to offer first-class goods at reasonable figures. All customers, and those who desire to call and inspect the stock, may be assured of the most courteous treatment of Lewis H. Clarke, agent, No. 6 Whitehall street.

When silk is sold at the same price as calico; when broadcloth is as cheap as shoddy, you may expect the New Number Eight Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine to be sold at the price asked for any one of the hundreds of inferior shuttle machines now in market.

When you read that certain nameless sewing machines have taken grand prizes on all occasions, don't you wonder why no special mention is made of the Centennial and the Paris Exposition. It looks as though Wheeler & Wilson Number Eight had taken the real prizes everywhere of late years.

In this land of fairs and premium lists, that is a poor machine which cannot boast of having taken a few hundred prizes, but it is a notable fact that the New Wheeler & Wilson has gained every important award since its introduction in 1876, the most recent victory having been won at Paris Exposition of 1878, where it received the only grand prize over eighty competitors.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN—HIS PROCESS AND SOLAR CAMERA.

For the last three months Professor Van Stavoren, a very fine portait painter of this city, has been engaged in perfecting his solar camera. This wonderful instrument is now complete, and is the largest and most perfect camera in the world. This powerful instrument is his own invention. It was constructed from designs and patterns made by himself. It is proper to state, however, that the large and magnificent lenses were made to order in Paris by Darlot & Co., the most renowned opticians in the world.

It is well known to many of the friends and patrons of Professor Van Stavoren that he has a secret which was discovered by him fifteen years ago and which he has been steadily perfecting ever since. By this process he takes impressions on canvass. It is entirely original with him, and so profoundly has he kept his great secret that today it is known to no one else.

By this remarkable process impressions may be made upon the surface of any substance; as, for example, iron, tin, copper, stone or marble, or anything whatever upon which impressions can be painted in oil.

By reason of this great improvement in portrait painting, the professor will be able to take portraits from the smallest size to to the full length lifesize, also, groups on canvass nine by twelve feet and larger. This can be done by him more perfectly, and in much better time, and for less money, than ever before. Professor Van Stavoren will sketch and paint portraits in the old way when engaged to do so, but higher prices are charged, because the old method takes more time and labor than the new process.

The portraits painted by this new process are durable without coloring and will last for ages without changing. But when painted in oil are superior to those painted from sketches. There is no difference in the execution of the painting and finish. They are better likenesses, however, as no artist can draw perfectly. Professor Van Stavoren may be found at his studio, over the linen store, 49½ Whitehall street. He cordialy invites the public to call and see his portraits and learn his reduced prices.

If shuttle machines are so cheap and desirable as their makers would have you believe, why is it that in all of the manufactories of the land, where speed and durability are tested to the utmost, the Wheeler & Wilson is used to the exclusion of all other sewing machines, though costing more than any other?

IRWIN BIRD.

NO. 38 MARIETTA STREET.

Among the solid grocery merchants of Atlanta, no man stands higher than Irwin Bird. The secret of the brisk trade which he enjoys lies in the fact that all his dealings are conducted upon principles of fairness, and his groceries are of the purest and best in the market. Mr. Bird keeps always on hand a large and excellent stock of the finest groceries. No better canned goods were ever offered to the housewives of Atlanta. He deals in the best brands of flour, making the celebrated "Wade Hampton" a specialty, which is guaranteed to be as good as any in the world. He deals in the finest teas, the best coffees, both green and parched, the finest made chocolate, cocoa, and broma. He has also imported sauces and pickles, and large quantities of excellent Jersey and Goshen butter. He has pig hams, breakfast strips, smoked beef temptingly displayed; and his pure lard, pure apple vinegar, maple syrup, honey and fine syrups generally cannot be surpassed in the south. Irwin Bird's is headquarters for imported ales, malthoptonique and porters. Fine cigars and wines, and a general and well selected stock of staple groceries are always kept on hand. Give him a call. No. 38 Marietta street.

Is cheapness the test of merit? Do you select shoes, clothes, horses, carriages, pianos, because they are low priced? If not, why not choose your sewing machines as you do these other items, on the ground of durability? Wheeler & Wilson Number Eight is indorsed by mechical experts the world over as the most serviceable, durable and complete of all sewing machines.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN,

NO. 10 WHITEHALL STREET.

One of the best jewelry establishments in Atlanta is that of Mr. William Bollman, No. 10 Whitehall street. This gentleman is well-known in Atlanta, having come here just after the war, and by strict integrity and close attention to business won his way to the front rank of Atlanta jewelers. He has on hand a large and well-selected stock of watches, clocks and jewelry, all of the latest and newest designs and offered to the trade at the lowest figures. No jeweler in the city can do repairing in a neater or more expeditious manner than Bollman, and the beauty is that all repairing done in his house is guaranteed.

Take your work to him. He will do it in a satisfactory way or refund the money. Buy your watches, clocks and jewelry of him. What he says of his stock you can depend upon. There is not a more reliable jeweler in the state. Spectacles made a specialty.

At the American Centennial in 1876 sewing machines were subjected to the severest tests. Among these were: The stitching of book muslin with No. 400 cotton at the rate of 600 stitches per minute; stitching two thicknesses of muslin with No. 60 cotton, using the same sized thread as a driving band for the machine; placing 100 perfect stitches to the inch in enamelled leather; stitching bags of leather water-tight; stitching eighteen thicknesses of butternut jeans, and from this to tissue paper, without change of needle or tension; stitching six thicknesses of tin alternated with cloth. But one machine stood all these tests—Wheeler & Wilson Number Eight.

THE SADDLERY AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

MESSRS. C. W. MOTES & COMPANY NO 96 WHITEHALL STREET.

In reviewing the commercial and manufacturing interest of Atlanta for the past six months we note with pleasure the prosperous career of the above solid firm. No house in this line has pushed its business forward with more vigor and success. It is perhaps the most prominent firm in the saddlery and harness business to be found in Atlanta, and certainly richly deserves the large share of patronage which it is receiving. The store at No. 96 Whitehall street is filled to overflowing with a magnificent stock comprising everything in the way of harness, saddles, bridles, saddlery hardware whips etc

A large force of skilled workmen are constantly employed in manufacturing to order all things in their line. Every article is guaranteed strictly first-class both in material and workmanship, and sold at a price which cannot fail to please.

All those wishing goods in their line are cordially invited to inspect their stock.

"I declare!" said Mrs. Jones, looking with dismay at the line of greasy stitching just sewed in her new Swiss dress. "I declare this horrible sewing machine has spoiled my dress." "Well," returned Mrs. Smith, "I have told you all along that you had better get rid of it in some way, if you have to give it away, and get a New Wheeler & Wilson. Mine works splendidly."

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

NO. 7 PEACHTREE STREET.

One of the most popular resorts in all Atlanta is the One Dollar Store. The various articles are attractively arranged and find a ready sale on account of the moderate terms upon which they are offered to the public.

Watches, Clocks and Spectacles are made a specialty. The workmanship on these articles is very fine and the style excellent. Then there are handsome vases of all colors and sizes; leather Satchels in abundance, and the best assortment of brackets to be found in the city.

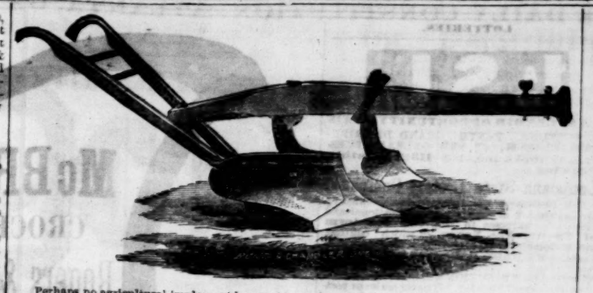
The One Dollar Store is a famous institution, the stock well selected, and sold with a view to satisfy its large number of customers. Those who trade there will certainly be pleased. Don't forget the place, No. 7 Peachtree streets.

I have used several other patents of Sewing Machines, but found them all so noisy and heavy in their running that I was forced to abandon the use of Sewing Machines altogether. But three years ago I began the use of a No. 8 Wheeler & Wilson, and have experienced no bad effects, and am able now to do whatever I wish with it. For myself, in the points of simplicity, light running and noiselessness, I consider it a perfect Machine. Yours truly,

MRS. JOSEPH S. KEY.

To Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

Macon, Ga., July 19, 1879.



Perhaps no agricultural implement known to man has won so much reputation during the past few years as the

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

Manufactured by the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, of South Bend, Indiana. A fine picture of this popular Plow is given above. This extensive manufactory has branch establishments at Mansfield, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, Dallas, Texas, Rochester, New York, and Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

Messrs. T. M. CLARKE & CO.

of this city, one of the most extensive Hardware firms in the South, are the Wholesale Agents for the Oliver Chilled Plow. When this Plow was first introduced it did not seem to take well with the farmers, but during the past few years the Plow has advanced in popularity until it is undoubtedly the favorite. There are now over 250,000 of them in use and everywhere they give universal satisfaction. At the State Fair, held in Macon last year, and at the Fair of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association, held in Atlanta last October, the Oliver took the first premium like a flash against numerous popular competitors, and in fact no where has it been entered in a contest that it has not spected before it leaves the shops of the manufacturers. The Oliver Chilled Plow is warranted to do excellent work and can in any soil, run lighter than any Plow in use, and run steady with one, two or three horses. It is easily handled and adjusted, and will not choke or corrode. T. M. Clarke & Co. keep constantly on hand an extensive stock of these goods in connection with their immense line of Hardware goods of all kinds. The Oliver Chilled Plow Works have made a good selection in the choice of this firm as their agents and under their management the popularity of the Oliver will sweep the country like a tidal wave. Beware of imitation Plows. Get the genuine "OLIVER," and LOOK FOR THE NAME ON THE BEAM!

One of the most interesting departments of the enterprising Hardware house of T. M. Clarke & Co. is that portion devoted to the

EXHIBIT AND SALE OF SADDLES.

The salesroom of this department is located on the upper floor, and a more attractive sight in this line we have never seen. Saddles of all classes, styles and makes are shown here by means of Samples, while in an adjoining ware-room the goods are stored away in large quantities. Messrs. T. M. Clarke & Co. sell these goods at

Wholesale Exclusively.

and leave the retailing of them to their patrons in the city and abroad. These goods are manufactured of the very best quality and are made with a view to service. The business of this firm in the Saddle line is perfectly immense. As to styles customers can be supplied with any kind that they want. The variety of the styles is only equaled by the extent of the stock on hand. Messrs. T. M. Clarke & Co. are selling these goods at bottom prices and are enabled to compete with the prices of any Northern market. The arrangement of this firm with the manufacturers of these goods have been completed in such a satisfactory manner that the firm has no hesitancy in asserting that they can compete favorably with the prices anywhere, and at the same time fill orders in the most satisfactory manner and with dispatch.

ATLANTA HEALTH INSTITUTE.

—OR—

Hygienic, Movement and Electrical Water-Cure,

178 West Peters Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.
Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D. } PHYSICIANS.
M. F. HORINE, M. D.

This Institution is the ONLY SCIENTIFIC WATER-CURE South, superintended by thoroughly competent Physicians of both sexes. Luxurious but healthful Table, magnificent suites of BATH ROOMS, MOVEMENT MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, and superior accommodations in every respect. Frequent Lectures on Health subjects. NO DRUGS USED. THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT is in charge of faithful attendants, superintended by an experienced LADY PHYSICIAN. Charges Lower, according to accommodations, than any other Water-Cure Institution in the South.

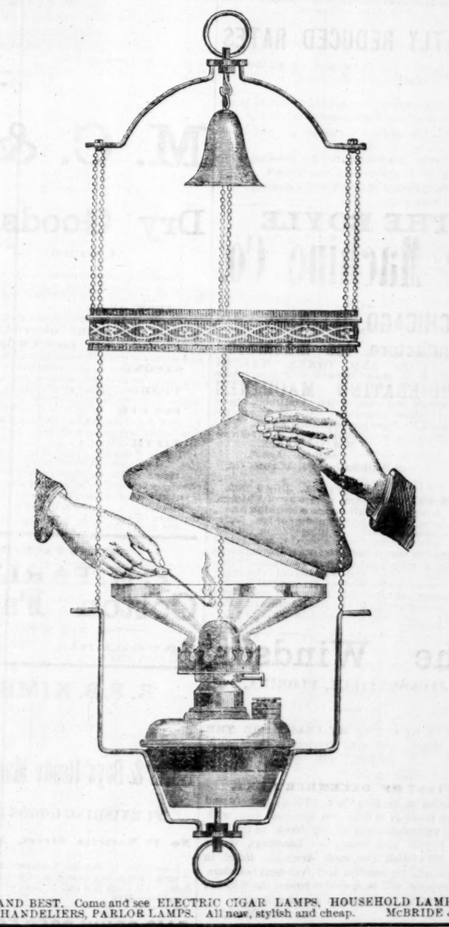
Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome. Send for Full Illustrated Circular. Address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
Physician-in-Chief.

McBride's Southern Crockery, Glass, Lamp & Show Case Depot

Filled to overflowing with all the NOVELTIES. MERCHANTS supplied at Manufacturers' Prices All Freights, Breakage and Delay avoided by buying from McBride & Co.

ROYAL LIBRARY LAMP.



LATEST AND BEST. Come and see ELECTRIC CIGAR LAMPS, HOUSEHOLD LAMPS, EXTENSION CHANDELIERS, PARLOR LAMPS. All new, stylish and cheap. McBRIDE & CO.

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLAYTON R. WOODS. SAMUEL A. WOODS.

WOODS & CO.,

Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants.

Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.

82 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business. 481 aug24 d3m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

STEAM ENGINES Seeds.

We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, on traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEATS.—We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW, WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND FLOWS. Send for Prices.

Mark W. Johnson & Co.
000 aug31 d1f FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6m

Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Etc.

I HAVE on hand a good stock of all the leading varieties of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Roses, etc., which I sell for low figures. Call on the undersigned.

A. LAMBERT,
sep28-d1m. Central Nursery, near Cemetery.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered through the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association, for their Annual Fair, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., October 20 to 26, 1879.

W. B. COX, President. B. W. WRENN, Secretary.

Winship & Bro., foundry, west of Western and Atlantic Railroad—1 forty-saw cotton-gin, feeder and condenser, price $200, for the best one bale of upland cotton, Georgia raised.

Van Winkle, 16 and 20 Foundry street—1 cotton press, price $170, for best three bales of upland cotton, Georgia raised; this in lieu of regular premium No. 550.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, 36 and 38 Peachtree street—1 mantel, price $75, for best display of plain sewing, weaving and knitting, as defined on page 61 and 62 of the regular Premium List.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, 36 and 38 Peachtree street—1 "Miller's Sheet Iron Monitor Range," price $125, for the best three loaves of light bread, made with her own hands, by any young lady under twenty-five years old, she giving receipt for same. The above Range took the premium over all competitors at the Centennial Exposition.

Stewart & Fain, 69 Whitehall street—1 "Iron King" stove, price $50, for best (native) cow, of any age, in lieu of first premium (No. 60) of the regular Premium List.

W. B. Lowe—1,000 oil-pressed brick, price $20, for the best display of doors, sash and blinds.

D. Appleton & Co., through Joseph Van Holt Nash, Manager of Georgia and adjoining States, 44 Marietta street—1 sett Appleton's American Cyclopedia, latest edition, 16 volumes, library style, price $96, for the best declamation by any Georgia boy between the years of twelve and sixteen, with the privilege of competition by younger boys.

J. M. Brunswick & Bolke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—1 library, dining and billiard table, price $25, for the best looking boy, "Atlanta stock," under five years of age.

J. B. Wade, farm, Kirkwood, Ga.—1 Jersey bull calf, for best Jersey bull and heifer, under one year old, value $50.

The Singer Manufacturing Company, 24 Marietta street—1 cover drop-leaf new patent stand machine, price $75, for the best display of work done by a non-professional on a new family genuine Singer Machine, that combines with neat and tasteful execution the greatest variety of workmanship.

Abbott & Bro., 64 East Alabama street—1 ton "Cairo" guano, price $50, for the best bale of cotton produced by the use of "Cairo" guano.

George W. Scott & Co., 17 Broad street—1 ton Charleston Soluble Phosphate, $50, for best bale of cotton produced by use of Charleston soluble or acid phosphate purchased from us or one of our agents.

George W. Scott & Co., No. 17 Broad street—1 ton Gossypum phosphate, $50, for the best bale of cotton produced by use of this fertilizer, purchased from us or one of our agents.

Walton, Whann & Co., No. 40 Broad street—1 ton raw-bone superphosphate, for the best bale of cotton produced by use of our "Plow Brand" raw-bone superphosphate anywhere, $50.

T. M. Clark & Co., corner Peachtree and Line streets—1 No. 20 Oliver Chilled plow, $20, for the best plowman.

T. M. Clarke & Co., corner Peachtree and Line streets—1 No. 10 Oliver Chilled plow, $10, for the best plow boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen.

Atlanta City Brewing Company, 8 west Hunter street—1 cask 10 dozen bottles of beer, price $15, for the best bushel of Georgia raised barley.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., 38 Whitehall street—1 pair 14-4 California blankets, value $20, for the best set of single harness, Georgia made.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., 38 Whitehall street—1 French embroidered piano cover, value $15, for the best display of pickles and catsup, made and exhibited by one lady.

McBride & Co., 11 and 13 North Pryor street—1 elegant China tea-sett, price $15, for best display of preserves, jellies, butter and table supplies.

McBride & Co., 11 and 13 North Pryor street—1 chamber sett, price $15, for best display of canned fruit and vegetables.

McBride & Co., 11 and 13 North Pryor street—1 pair vases, price $10, for the best decoration on porcelain or earthenware, by a Georgia artist.

McBride & Co., 11 and 13 North Pryor street—1 glass shade, price $10, for the best display of wax works.

John Ryan, 61 Whitehall street—1 fine tapestry carpet, worth $75, for the best two-horse phaetou, Georgia made.

Langston & Crane, 46 and 48 East Alabama street—1 ton Bradley's patent and ammoniated dissolved bone, worth $50, for the largest yield of cotton per acre from use of either brand of above fertilizers, open to the State.

Adair & Bro., 27 West Alabama street—1 ton Soluble Pacific Guano, $50, for the largest and best bolled stalk of cotton raised from use of this guano.

Amos Fox, dealer in railway supplies, 11 East Alabama St.—Offers 1 barrel of extra winter strained Lard Oil, valued at $50, to the railroad bringing the largest number of passengers to Atlanta, during Fair week, October 20th to 25th 1879, inclusive.

G. H. Miller, wholesale and retail dealer in Silverware and Jewelry No. 39 Whitehall Street—1 Swinging Silver Icewater Set, for the best looking girl, Georgia raised, under five years of age.

Merchants Bank of Atlanta, Ga.—$100 for the best herd of thoroughbred cattle, any breed, consisting of one bull and four cows or heifers.

Estey Organ Company, 10 Marietta street—1 handsome organ, $160, for best pencil drawing by a lady.

Moore, Marsh & Co., 18 Decatur street—1 bale, 1,000 yards, four-quarter Trion sheeting, price $85, for best pair Georgia raised harness horses.

Lathrop & Fain, 46 Marietta street—1 lambrequin, price $35, for the best crayon picture.

Constitution Publishing Company, 34 South Broad street—1 year's subscription to daily, for best bushel of Georgia raised wheat.

Rice, Low & Porter—1 bolt Merino Doeskin jeans, price $25, for the largest fleece of wool from Georgia raised sheep.

D. H. Dougherty, 35 Peachtree street—1 handsome

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Of Fulton County, Georgia, for the First Weeks of the Fall Term of 1879.

Owing to the onerous labor required to examine and property report upon the condition of the books of the different county officers, we as a body respectfully suggest that his honor, the presiding judge, appoint a committee of three competent citizens of the county to fully examine and report upon the same, the names and compensation to be determined by his honor Judge Hillyer. The labors of said committee to begin where the labors of the last similar committee ended, and report to be made in full to the first grand jury that is empannelled after they have completed their duties.

We have carefully examined the tax digest of the receiver of tax returns and find it not only neatly but accurately prepared, reflecting credit upon the receiver, and convincing us that he has most efficiently performed his duty.

Relative to the special charge given to us by the honorable court, in regard to a thorough investigation of the returns of the taxable property of the county, in the examinations we have made, with such aids as were at our command, we find numerous irregularities in the valuations of kindred property. Yet we have failed to discover any under valuations of such a flagrant character as to demand our action under the law.

The fact that the tax digest of Fulton county contains not less than seven thousand names to closely investigate each would require more time than is at our disposal, besides not being sufficiently acquainted with the value of property of each person we would be unable to say whether or not it had been properly or improperly returned. Under the circumstances we are of the opinion that the only method to insure equal taxation as to the actual value of property is the passage of an act by the general assembly providing for the appointment of assessors of real estate in each county in the state, as is now the case in some of our cities.

We have carefully examined the "Abstract of Title" compiled by Mr. J. D. Collins, and while we concede its great utility and public convenience, and hope that he will continue the compilation of the same, yet we cannot agree that the ordinary be authorized to purchase it or pay for its use, believing that the persons obtaining information therefrom should individually pay for such information.

We visited the county jail as a body, and among the prisoners we found a unanimous expression of good and humane treatment. The building is a model of construction, being both convenient and safe. We would suggest that the keeper of the prison encourage the inmates to cleanliness, both as regards their persons and the cells they occupy.

Through a committee from our body we visited and examined the alms house and some of our public roads, bridges, culverts, etc. The alms house was found in excellent condition, everything pertaining thereto being kept in excellent style, reflecting credit not only upon our ordinary, but the superintendent. The inmates seemed entirely contented, having plenty of healthful and well-cooked food, and all other necessaries of life. Our committee report two of the inmates of the house seriously impaired in mind, and we recommend that they be removed to the State asylum for the insane.

We find the public roads, bridges, culverts, etc., in a most excellent condition, reflecting credit upon our ordinary, and convincing us that the county convict labor is most properly employed.

We find a local law that applies only to this county which, in its operations, gives to the sheriff and clerk of the superior court each twelve hundred dollars out of the county treasury annually as extra compensation in the prosecution of insolvent criminals and those not found guilty. We believe that the fees and perquisites of the offices of sheriff and clerk of the superior court taken as a whole, which are in many respects quite liberal, in a county so fruitful of litigation, are ample to command the services of good and efficient officers, who would consider the position as a boon without the twelve hundred dollars each as a gratuity from the county.

We would therefore suggest that our ordinary cause a bill to be brought before the next general assembly and urge the repeal of the provisions of the law, so far as it relates to the offices of sheriff and clerk of the superior court, the same to take effect immediately after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents.

In concluding our duties, we beg to express our warmest thanks to his honor Judge Hillyer for his courtesy, and our highest appreciation of his able charge, which we found of the greatest aid in the prosecution of our labors.

And we take this occasion to say that it should be the pride of the citizens of our county that in this court, there is an exceptionally able and impartial dispensation of justice in its strictest sense, irrespective of persons, race or color.

We also extend to the solicitor-general, B. H. Hill, Jr., our heartiest commendations. We have found him very courteous, rendering us valuable aid, and we unhesitatingly pronounce him an able, efficient and faithful officer of the state and county.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, and we recommend that this report be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

MAXWELL R. BERRY, Foreman.
William A. Powell, John F. Kiser,
Angus M. Perkerson, Madison Harralson,
Donald M. Bain, James L. Watkins,
James Welsh William W. McAfee,
William Tittlebaum, Jabes J. Richards,
Benjamin F. Webb, Wiley Sheek,
Frank E. Block, Junius G. Oglesby,
George J. Howard, James Bridge, jr.,
Wm. A. Hemphill, Jasper L. Keith,
Caswell P. Bogan, Isaac Rawson,
Robert E. Lawhon.

Ordered by the court that these presentments be published as recommended.

By the court, B. H. HILL, jr.,
October 4th, Solicitor General.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

THE key to every man is his thought.

APPOINTMENTS once made become debts.

FOOLY drives a fast team to a rickety wagon.

BETTER half a loaf than a whole day spent in idleness.

IGNORANCE has no light, error follows a false one.

A FINE coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

THERE is no grief equal to the grief which does not speak.

LOVE gives insight, and insight very often gives foreboding.

A KNOWLEDGE of mankind is necessary to acquire prudence.

AN honest man lives not to the world, but to his own conscience.

THE last thing a man wants to do is the very last thing he does—die.

MAN cannot resist thought, but he may regulate that which comes to him.

THE most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.—Montaigne.

TO RAISE esteem, we must benefit others; to procure love, we must please them.

HE THAT cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself.

HE WHO wears not the Lord's yoke, must not adorn himself with his cross.—Schiller.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and **Drunkenness.**

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

862 jan21 dly tu th sat& wly nxt r'd ma

PROF. N. A. PRATT, M. D.,

Geological, Mining and Chemical Engineer,

Formerly of Charleston, S. C., late Professor of Mining and applied Chemistry, Washington and Lee University, Va., announces to his friends and to all interested in the material development of the geological mineral, and chemical resources of this state, that he has opened the office of the

Georgia Geological, Mining & Chemical Bureau,

No. 30 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

And solicits business, which will receive prompt attention. All persons wishing to sell or work mineral lands will find it to their interest to consult him. oct5 1w

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEdy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented, from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman ad child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO

8 College Place,

NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch5 deowly & weowly

LAW CARDS.

ALEXANDER R. JONES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Grant Building,
CORNER MARIETTA AND BROAD STREETS,
Entrance No. 8 N. Broad.
Will practice in Atlanta Circuit and elsewhere by agreement. Prompt attention given to all business. All money collected immediately forwarded. 18 oct3 dim

S. A. REID,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
449 sep27 d6m EATONTON, GEORGIA

H. K. MCCAY BENJ. F. ABBOTT.

McCAY & ABBOTT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
75½ Whitehall street—Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
38 sep4 d3m

J. P. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.

HILLYER & HARRIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OVER No. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.,
Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 558 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

CALVIN GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

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THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

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Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
256 dec14,1878—d1y

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
C. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov19, 1878 d1y

SLATERS AND ROOFERS.

ELLIS DAVIS & CO.,
SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.

Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich. Offices: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 367.
198 july11 d3m

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d6m

PROCLAMATION
BY
The King of the Carnival.
Edict XXXVC.

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come Greeting:

OUR LOVING AND OBEDIENT SUBJECTS, the Gate City of the South, are assured that with the deepest anxiety we have watched the increased and rapid strides of prosperity that has followed her much-famed city, and our truest and best wishes were with them.

Believing that our presence will tend to attract thousands of our Rural Cousins, and to increase the motion of the wheels of trade thus bringing to them prosperity and happiness, we do ordain that

FRIDAY, the 24th day of October, 1879, which is the fourth day of the Great North Georgia Fair and Races, shall be observed, in such state and pomp as shall make it a season of joy to our loving subjects and all who shall visit our Royal Capital at that time, and to that end we do order and decree:

I. That all lines of transportation extending throughout our Royal Domain immediately cause to be promulgated a reduced tariff of fares, for the benefit of loyal subjects who may desire to visit the Royal Capital on that day.

II. That in order to testify their loyalty, and to properly honor Our Most August Person, on the occasion of our triumphal entry into the Capital, all loyal subjects residents therein, are hereby commanded to forthwith form themselves into organized bodies, reporting promptly to the **DEPARTMENT OF WAR,** for assignment to station and service.

III. That in consideration of ready and implicit obedience to this, our Royal Mandate, each and every loyal subject is hereby absolved from all service or allegiance to any other power than that of ourselves, and all public buildings and places of business in the Royal Capital are hereby ordered to be closed.

IV. We congratulate our loyal subjects throughout the State upon the abundant crops which have rewarded the labors of the husbandman, and the many signs of returning good fortune which brighten the horizon of their future, and trust that these evidences of better days, now so happily existing, may continue and grow stronger with years, increasing the prosperity, wealth and power of those whom we love so well, enabling them to celebrate with more eclat, and more heartily enjoy, our annual visit to their beautiful city.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under our hand and seal, at **BERENGARIA PALACE,** in our **CITY ECLIPSE BONOFOCO,** this 25th August, 1879, and One Thousand and Seventy-Seventh of our Reign.

BY THE KING HIMSELF.

REX.

ATTEST:

WARWICK, Lord High Chamberlain.

Carnival Palace, Atlanta, August 20, 1879.

Address all official communications to "Warwick," Post-Office Drawer 1050, Atlanta, Ga.

aug28 d2nw6w

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R R AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 3 p. m. In convenience, appointments and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In freight service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Age

ATLANTA Military Academy,
ATLANTA, GA.

THE OBJECT OF THE PRINCIPAL IS TO establish in Atlanta a Select Military School, where young men and boys may be well prepared for College, the Naval or Military Academies or business. The Principal will be assisted by a distinguished Corps of Instructors, and the School will be thoroughly equipped in every respect. Circulars will be ready for distribution September the 1st. Session to begin Oct. the 1st.

Maj. B. J. BURGESS, Principal.
Late Prin. Cape Fear Military Academy,
20 aug12 d1f Wilmington, N. C.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1879—113th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 150 sep9 d&w4w

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky

13th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.,

At Macauley's Theater,
In the City of Louisville, on

October 30, 1879.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY (all fraudulent advertisements or other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding), OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT STATE OFFICIALS.

Grand and Unprecedented Success of the New Features.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1	Prize	$30,000
1	Prize	10,000
1	Prize	5,000
16	Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
100	Prizes 100 each	10,000
200	Prizes 50 each	10,000
600	Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000	Prizes 10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9	Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960	Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Ga.

517 sept30 d1w tues thur sat&wky3w

The Georgia State Fair,

At MACON,

October 27th to November 1st, 1879.

The Most Magnificent and Best Appointed Grounds in America.

LIBERAL CASH PREMIUMS

In all Classes, and the largest offered by any Fair in the United States.

TROTTING & RUNNING RACES

Every Day, by some of the

MOST NOTED HORSES ON THE TURF

Music will be furnished by a celebrated

MILITARY BAND.

Many of the Prominent Statesmen

Now before the Public, will attend the State Fair as visitors, and several will make addresses.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

For Freight and Passengers, on all the Railroads in the State.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to be an Exhibitor, and you are requested to write to the Secretary at Macon for a Premium List and other information.

THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr., President.
L. F. LIVINGSTON, Gen'l Sup't.
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Secretary.
61 sep5 dtil day

THE BOYLE Ice Machine Co.

—OF—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also REFRIGERATING MACHINES for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply to or address
WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, is of the most perfect and substantial character. Having owned an ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.
july12 d1f

The Windsor,

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

I HAVE RENEWED MY LEASE FOR THE above Hotel, and after having it thoroughly cleaned and painted, will open it to the traveling public on the

FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.

Fronting on the City Park, with a Southern and Eastern frontage or over two hundred feet, with broad verandahs, within two block of the Rail road Depots and Steamboat Landings, makes THE WINDSOR the most desirable Hotel in Jacksonville for families and transient boarders

No expense will be spared to render the Windsor the best Hotel in Florida at reasonable rates.

W. M. NICHOLLS,
000 oct2 dtf Proprietor.

PEPTONE!

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june26 d6m

Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Etc.

I HAVE on hand a good stock of all the leading varieties of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Roses, etc., which I sell for low figures. Call on the undersigned.

A. LAMBERT,
sep28-d1m. Central Nursery, near Cemetery.

OPIUM By R. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Georgia. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients and physic ans.

HABIT Send for my book on The **CURE.** Habit and its Cure. Free.
526 oct1 d1m

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,

Petersburg, Virginia.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR UNIVERsity of Virginia and other Colleges; highly recommended by faculty of University; location healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catlogue address W. GORDON McCABE,
131 aug7 d2m thur fri tues Principal.

No goods below cost as baits, but every article on its own merits at LOWEST CASH PRICE.

McBRIDE & CO.

CROCKERY, CHINA,

Rogers & Son's Fine Cutlery,

Spoons, Forks, Castors,

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS,

Show Cases,

Vases, Dinner, Toilet and Tea Sets,

Dessert, Fruit and Bridal Sets,

NEW AND FASHIONABLE WEDDING PRESENTS,

STAMPED WARE,

Wooden Ware,

ROYAL LIBRARY LAMPS,

ELECTRIC CIGAR LAMPS,

Chandelier, Parlor, Hall and

Non-Explosive Lamps.

All to the Trade at Manufacturers' Price. Merchants, avoid Freights, Breakage and Insurance by buying from McBRIDE & CO.

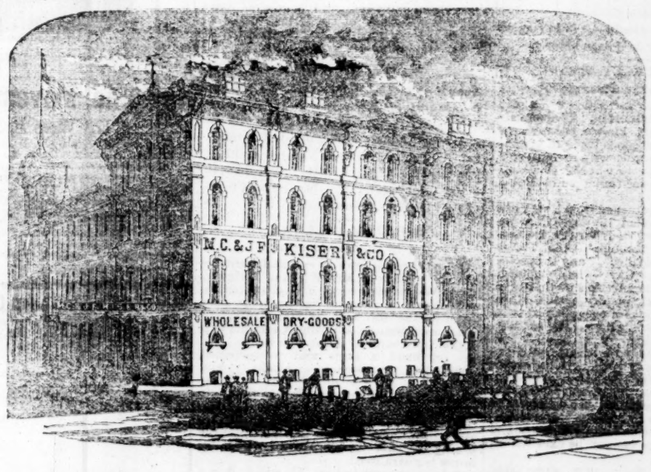
McBRIDE & CO.

The Great Crockery House.

To say that Atlanta has one of the best, if not the best Crockery House in America is to state a simple fact. So far as our observation goes we believe the great house of McBride & Co. to be the very best "Jobbing Crockery House in America." We believe this for two or three excellent reasons: First—McBride & Co. import their goods direct, or buy only from manufacturers. Secondly—Every article is sold by McBride & Co. SQUARELY ON ITS OWN MERITS—no baits are offered to deceive merchants. This of itself is enough to convince any merchant who will think for one moment that we are right when we say we believe that McBride & Co. have the very best Jobbing Crockery House in America.

McBride knows the wants of Southern Merchants and only offers stock that will suit them, sell fast and pay them a profit. McBride & Co. study their customers interest and never pack up a lot of unsalable trash in shape of Tureens, Teapots, and large dishes, with a few staple goods below cost to work off unsalable stock on merchants. They sell goods for cash, so that those that pay are not taxed on bad debts. Goods are sold at one price, so that a child can buy as safely as the most experienced. Every article guaranteed to be just as represented, so that when you buy Spoons, Knives, Castors, or other article at McBride's you can rely on its being just what it is represented to be. If it fails to be as represented your money will be refunded.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, ETC.



M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Notions,

Corner of Pryor and Wall Streets, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

In calling your attention to our House we feel that we hazard nothing in saying that we offer to the trade the largest and best assorted stock of any House in the South, comprising FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE MET, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

FIRST—All our Foreign Goods were bought in Europe, direct from the manufacturers, in person, by our Mr. J. F. KISER, for the ready cash, saving all the discounts; by so doing we are enabled to compete with any House in America. We mention a few of the leading goods in this line:

Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Velvets, Velveteens, Dress Goods, Fronting Linens, Table Damasks, Towels, Doylies, Lace Curtains, French, Swiss and Nottingham Laces, Hamburg Edging, Notions, etc.

and we say it with no boastful feeling, that we are the only House in our line, South of Baltimore who import their goods.

SECOND—All of our Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, and Woolens, of every description, together with Domestics, were bought before the advance in prices, so that we are in a condition, in this line, to give the advantages of low prices.

THIRD—Special attentionhas been given to our NOTION, HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT, and we know that we can supply your wants in these lines at prices AS LOW AS THELOWEST.

FOURTH—In the BOOTAND SHOE line, we have to say that our orders for the largest stock, numbering thousands of cases, were placed as EARLY AS THE EARLIEST, and at prices that defy successful competition, and we ask that you give this Department of our business a personal inspection before buying or giving your orders, believing we can make it greatly to your interest. This line is full and complete in every particular.

FIFTH—Our HAT DEPARTMENT is second to none, and embraces a full line of MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S HATS, in every style, also Women's trimmed and untrimmed. We combine all of the above lines in one business, reducing the expense of doing business, which we give our customers the benefit of.

We extend to the Trade a hearty invitation when visiting our city to call upon us and take a look through our stock. We are satisfied that we can convince you of the facts stated and that it is to your financial interest to buy your stock of us. If you do not, will consider you have done us a favor in looking through.

Should you not come in person, send us your orders, to which we will find special attention. Thanking the Trade for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.

322 aug17 d2m

COTTON FACTORS.

F. M. FARLEY,
Cotton Factor,
96 Bay Street,
Savannah, Georgia.
182 aug7 d2m

R. P. S. KIMBRO,

DEALER IN

Gents' & Boys' Ready-Made Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS & HATS,

No. 18 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I have thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods, which I am going to sell so as to change my business. All I ask is a call to cash buyers.
oct5 deodlm R. P. S. KIMBRO.

FAIR PRIVILEGES FOR RENT.

HURRY UP! HURRY UP TO ED. MERCER'S on Marietta street and secure a privilege for the North Georgia Fair commencing October 20, 1879. I will sell the following privileges:

DINING HALL,
BEER STANDS,
FRUIT AND LEMONADE STANDS,
WINE STANDS,
CLOAK AND SATCHEL STANDS,
POP-CORN AND CANDY STANDS.

Apply early and get your choice of location.
oct5—till oct14.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

DRUGS,

Paints and Oils.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Cor. Pryor and Decatur streets.

1 CAR-LOAD BLUE STONE,
1 car-load Copperas,
1 car-load Alum,
1 car-load Epsom Salts,
3 car loads Acids,
3 car-loads Window Glass,
2 car-loads Lard Oil,
25 barrels Castor Oil,
50 barrels Spirits Turpentine,

Dealers are invited to call and examine.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
266 june19—d4m Druggists.

G. W. ADAIR ..... Auctioneer.

9 ROOM RESIDENCE,

On Peters Street.

I WILL SELL AT THE CITY HALL, ON FIRST Tuesday, 7th October next, (sale day), that splendid property, No. 252 West Peters street, known as former residence of Jno. A. Doone, fronting 240 feet on Peters street and running back 315 feet to Central Railroad, containing 2½ acres, more or less, with beautiful front Flower Yard, Shrubbery, Shade Trees, etc. House has 9 rooms, stables, etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can call at any time and examine the premises.

Street cars, gas and water main all convenient. Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR.
2 sep2 d1aw4w tues

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.
339 june22 d1y tues thur sat&wkyly

COUNT RUMFORD.

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING BREAD PREPARATION THE HEALTHY & NUTRITIOUS BAKING POWDER

Invented by E. N. Horsford, late Professor in Harvard University.

This reliable Preparation still stands at the head for making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

The cost is about fifty per cent less than ordinary Baking Powder, and the product is better.

The most eminent medical and chemical authorities in the world testify to its superior qualities.

BARON LIEBIG, the greatest chemist of the age, says: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind.

DR. H. M. HENRY, the eminent New York Physician, says: "The use of Horsford's Bread Preparation offers admirable means for the introduction of a valuable element into the system with the food of every day life."

PROF. J. C. BOOTH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished chemist, says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your Preparation as a superior substitute for cream of tartar in the preparation of bread."

If your grocer has not got it send a three cent stamp to the manufacturerers for a sample, or 25 cents in stamps for a regular package, post-paid.

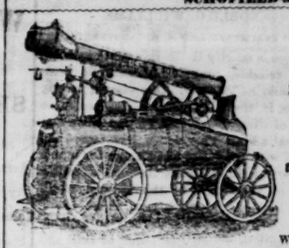
RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

311 may13 d6m dec13 tues thur sat&wky

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundations for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BACON & Co., Bankers, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
000 oct2 d3m thur sat tues &wky3m

SCHOFIELD'S ENGINES, ETC.



"Schofield's Portable Steam Engines,

BUILT BY

SCHOFIELD'S IRON WORKS

MACON, GEORGIA.

Compact, Simple, Strong, Durable and guaranteed superior to any other.

WE SELL THE

Geiser Grain Separator

With our ENGINES—FOR THRESHING PURPOSES

WE ALSO SUPPLY

Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sorgho-Mills, Cotton Presses,

And MACHINERY of every description.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.

24tf sat tues thur&wsm **J. S. SCHOFIELD & SON.**

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLAYTON R. WOODS. SAMUEL A. WOODS.

WOODS & CO.,

Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants.

Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.

82 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business. 481 aug24 d3m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

STEAM ENGINES **Seeds.**

We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, Traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEATS—We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW, WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND PLOWS. Send for Prices. **Mark W. Johnson & Co.**
000 aug21 dtf FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

ENGINES, COTTON GINS, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Prop.,

SOUTHERN DEPOT

PENNSYLANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Macon, Georgia,

MANUFACTURES

STEAM ENGINES, ALL SIZES AND KINDS,

SAW AND GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, PRESSES, WAGONS, ETC

SEND FOR CIRCULARR Address JESSOP & SMITH. { ALFRED JESSOP, ROBT. H. SMITH. Managers.
221 aug12 d2m

NORTH GEORGIA FAIR.

SECOND ANNUAL

North Georgia Fair

WILL BE HELD IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

ONE WEEK.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 20, 1879,

—AT—

OGLETHORPE PARK,

TWO MILES FROM THE CENTER OF CITY.

Open to the World.

UNEQUALED ATTRACTIONS!

$17,500 IN PREMIUMS!

The Association is determined that this shall be the best Exhibition of Horses, Sheep and Hogs ever held in the State. SUCCESS ALREADY ASSURED! The Prize Stock of the Country will be on Exhibition. Our Grounds are ample. Good Buildings, Comfortable Sheds, Stalls, Pens, and an abundance of Good Water.

$5,000 IN PURSES FOR TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES

The Customary Reduction on Freight to Exhibitors.

Our Department of Home Industries will be an interesting feature of this Exhibition. We offer Liberal Premiums for the Workshop and the Firesde, and invite all to compete for them.

$500 IN MILITARY PRIZES.

The Mystic Societies

Renowned for their Grand Representations, will give most Georgeous Displays during the week. Arrayed in Costumes, costing Thousands of Dollars. After the Street Pageants BALLS will be given throughout the City.

SPORT FOR THE MILLION! SPLENDID RACE TRACK.

We expect the Liberal Purses will insure the attendance of some of the most Celebrated Horses in the Country.

KNIGHTS in COSTUME, EXCITING RACES, VELOCIPEDE RACE, MULE RACES

Grand pening Day, Monday, October 20th, 1879.

DON'T FORGET!

Preparations for the Grandest Display in the Ladies' Department and Floral Hall. Numerous Attractions and Unprecedented Success already assured.

EXCURSION RATES on all railroads leading to Atlanta. For full particul